This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

Laxativus Fructus Pastillus.
(LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE.)
Properties LAXATIVE AND CATHARTIC.
FORMULA.
CATHARTINIC ACIDUM (Pura Cassia Acutifolia) ..... vi Pure.
TAMARINDUS INDICA (Tamarind) Pulp ..... iii "
PYRUS CYDONIA (Quince) ..... iii "
PRUNUS DOMESTICA (Prune) Pulp ..... viii "
GLYCERINE, C. P. ..... ii "
Prepared in 22-grain lozenges, and covered with chocolate and sugar crystal.
Dose for Adults, one to two lozenges.
Dose for Children, one-fourth to one Lozenge.
PREPARED BY
HETHERINGTON & CO.,
NEW YORK.

The Medical brief

McK. & R.
GRANULES.

Exact Weights.

Aconitia, Amorph., 1-100 and 1-60 gr.
Aconitia, Cryst. (Duquesnel's) 1-200 gr.
Aloin, 1-10, 1-5, 1-4, 1-2; & pills, 1 gr.
Arsenious Acid, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 gr.
Atropia, 1-120, 1-100 and 1-60 gr.
Belladonna Ext., 1-10, 1-8 and 1-4 gr.
Blue Pill, 1-2; and pills of 1, 3 & 5 grs.
Calcium, Sulphide, 1-10, 1-4, 1-2; and pills of 1, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2 and 3 grs.
Calomel, 1-10, 1-2; pills 1, 2, 3 & 5 grs.
Cannabis Indica Ext., $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$; pills of 1 gr.
Codeia, 1-16, 1-5 and 1-2 gr.
Corrosive Sublimate, 1-100, 1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 gr.
Digitalia, Pure, 1-60 gr.
Elaterium, (Clutterbuck's) 1-10 gr.
Hydrastia, (White Alkaloid) 1-2 gr.
Hyoscyamia, (Alkaloid) 1-50 gr.
Leptandrin, 1-4, 1-2; and pills of 1 gr.
Mercury, Biniodide, 1-40, 1-25, 1-16 and 1-8 gr.
Mercury, Cyanide, 1-20 gr.
Mercury, Protoiodide, 1-5, 1-4 & 1-2 gr.
Morphine, Acetate, 1-8 and 1-4 gr.
Morphine, Muriate, 1-8 gr.
Morphine, Sulphate, 1-16, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6 and 1-4 gr.
Morphine, Valerianate, 1-8 gr.
Nux Vomica Extract, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.
Opium Extract, 1-4, 1-2; pills of 1 gr.
Phosphorus, (1 gr. size), 1-100, 1-50, 1-30, 1-20 and 1-12 gr.
(Please compare mass microscopically with others.)
Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; pills, 1 gr.
Quinine, Bi-Sulphate, 1-4, 1-2 gr.; pills of 1, 1 1-2, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grs.
Quinine, Sulphate, 1-4, 1-2 gr.; pills of 1, 1 1-2, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grs.
Strychnine, 1-100, 1-60, 1-40, 1-30 and 1-20 gr.
Sulphur, Iodide, 1-25 and 1-10 gr.
Tartar Emetic, 1-100, 1-20 and 1-4 gr.
Zinc, Phosphide, 1-6, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

As many complaints have reached us that other pills are sometimes substituted for ours, we would request PHYSICIANS and DRUGGISTS TO SPECIFY "McKESSON & ROBBINS," or "McK. & R.," when ordering, and on their prescriptions. Some imitators have copied our spheroidal shape, making an observance of the above more necessary; and we would here repeat the following notice to the trade:

A number of IMITATIONS of our PILLS are in market, coated with various compounds, but offered under the name of "Gelatine-Coated," which term has been rendered valuable by the introduction and advertisement of our Pills. As these pills have been often SUBSTITUTED for ours, we would request druggists in ordering to specify "McK. & R.," as we manufacture the "G. C." only.

10

McKESSON & ROBBINS,
Manufacturing Chemists,
91 FULTON STREET, - NEW YORK.

McK. & R.
Ergotin Pills.

1 and 3 Grains.

These Pills are made from the same quality of Ergotin that we sell for hypodermic use. The coating is a perfect protection from the action of the air.

4

McK. & R.
SULPHIDE CALCIUM
PILLS.

1-4, 1-2, 1, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2 and 3 grs.

Strongly advised by prominent physicians in skin diseases; also in diabetes.

Be careful to Specify McK. & R.

5

McK. & R.
Bi-Sulphate Quinine
PILLS.

1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grs.

Bi-Sulphate *of Quinine dissolves in* 10 *parts water;* **Sulphate** *of Quinine requires* 700 *parts.*

The advantages of prescribing the former must be apparent to every practitioner.

6

McK. & R.
PURIFIED ERGOTIN
FOR
HYPODERMIC USE.
IN ONE OUNCE VIALS.

It is very necessary to specify McK. & R. Hypodermic Ergotin, as it is three times the price of Bonjean's Formula, which McK. & R. also manufacture. Difference in price is due to difference in yield.

SPECIFY McK. & R.

9

Digitized by Google

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
A Case in Obstetrics	395
A Fumigator Wanted	374
A Gun-Shot Wound of the Thigh—Traumatic Aneurism—Spontaneous Rupture, Etc	359
A Man With a Double Set of Ribs	378
A Vehicle for Salicylic Acid	381
Abortive Treatment of Pneumonia	380
Answers to Queries	363, 382
Articular Rheumatism	384
Autopsia Cadaverica of Guiteau	381
Balm of Gilead	392
Boils	371
Book Notices	400
Burns	372
Cathartics	368
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	386
Chloral in Puerperal Convulsions—Replies to Queries	361
Chronic Catarrh of the Womb	392
Chronic Hepatitis—Intermarriage	361
Cleanse the Skin	398
Croup	373
Curative Qualities of the Ravenden Waters	364
Diagnosis of Diseases	365
Dysmenorrhœa	372, 375
Erectile Artery—Gangrene	393
Gallic Acid—Phthisis	391
General Information	388
Habitual Constipation	372
Hay Fever	372
Incontinence of Urine	361, 390
Leucorrhœa and Prolapsus Uteri	394
Malaria	389
Maternal Impressions	377, 379, 397
Mistletoe	381
Palpitation of the Heart	381
Paracentesis Thoracis	370
Pneumonia	375
Pneumonia—Rabies	398
Precocious Fecundation	398
Puerperal Convulsions	395
Pulsating Tumor	394
Resolutions on the Death of Dr. Mudd	371
Response to Dr. McLane	396
Restoration of the Tympanic Membrane	374
Shot-Gun Prescriptions, Etc	396
Special Notes	399
Specifics—Two-fold Action of Drugs	385
Splinter in Cheek	397
Strangulated Hernia	378
Successful Extirpation of Ovarian Tumor	366
The Electrical Perineal Compress	376
The Increased Popularity of Ravenden Springs	360
The Tri-State Medical Society	372
Tinct. Anticrida	364
Treatment Wanted	393
Typho and Typho-Malarial Fevers	367
Typhoid Fever	391, 398
Venus and Bacchus	362
Xeropthalmia—Malaria	383

"ADVERTISE A GOOD THING."—SHAKESPEARE.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	PAGE
Anglo-Swiss Milk Food	23
Artificial Limbs	19
Avena, con. tinct	18
Bovine Virus	19
Buffalo Lithia Water	23
Bromidia	Third page cover.
Capsules	19
Celerina	25
College of Physicians and Surgeons	12
Elastic Hose	15
Electrical Medication	13
Elixir of Opium (McMunn's)	13
Elixir of Wahoo	8
Fine Pharmaceutical Products	4
Fluid Hydrastis	3
Galvanic Battery	16
Harter's Iron Tonic	22
Horlick's Food	10
Ink	19
Ingluvin	1
Invalid Rolling Chair	19
Iodia	Third page cover.
Lactopeptine	24
Laxativus Fructus Pastillus	21
Listerine	26
Liquor Pancreaticus	17
Little Giant Battery	19
Maltine	5
Manufacturing Pharmacists	16
Medical Books Free	19
Mitchell's Soluble Medicated Gelatin Preparations	Back of Contents.
Murdock Liquid Food Co	17
Natural Uterine Supporter	20
Nestle's Milk Food	20
Opium Habitues	18
Petroleol	11
Physicians' Exchange Bureau	19
Pills, Gelatine Coated	Second page cover.
Prof. Goss' Practice	402
Ravenden Springs, Ark	6
Saddle Bags	2
Scott's Emulsion	7
Soluble Beef	7
St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons	13
St. Louis Medical College	13
Surgical Instruments	15
Svapnia	14
Vaseline	Fourth page cover.
Viburnum Comp	9

Digitized by Google

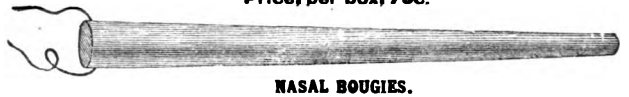
MITCHELL'S Soluble Medicated Gelatin PREPARATIONS

URETHRAL BOUGIES. Long Size, six and one-half inches. Price, per Box, $1.00.

Price, per Box, $1.00.

URETHRAL BOUGIES, Short Size, three inches.

Price, per box, 75c.



NASAL BOUGIES.

15 Grain Size.

30 Grain Size. RECTAL SUPPOSITORIES. Price, per Box, 50c.

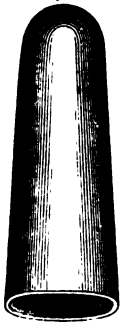
The use of Gelatin as a basis for preparations designed for local medication is fast superseding all other forms, as it offers the advantages of cleanliness, great flexibility and elasticity, rapid solubility, and prompt and thorough action of the remedial agent.

The remedies can be readily carried on the person of the patient or the physician, and can be freely handled without danger of melting or breaking.

These preparations are made of a soluble compound of Gelatin and Glycerine, easily liquefied by the heat and secretions of the body. The medicating ingredient is incorporated with this compound, and by its solution is brought into gradual and prolonged contact with the diseased surfaces of the part to which the remedy is applied.

Samples and full descriptive circulars of these articles will be furnished to the medical profession by enclosing stamp to

Price, per box, 50c.

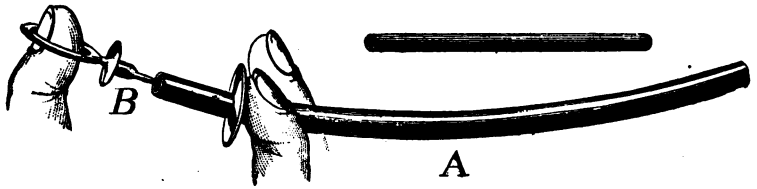


HOLLOW VAGINAL SUPPOSITORIES.

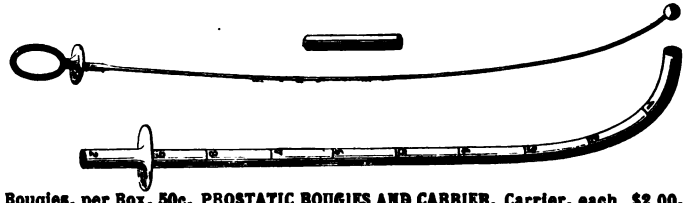
C. L. MITCHELL, M. D.,

MANUFACTURER OF GELATIN PREPARATIONS OF ALL KINDS.

N. E. COR. NINTH AND RACE STS., PHILADELPHIA.



Pencils, per Box, 50c. INTRA-UTERINE PENCILS AND CARRIER. Carrier, each $2.00.



Bougies, per Box, 50c. PROSTATIC BOUGIES AND CARRIER. Carrier, each, $2.00.

SEND STAMP FOR SAMPLES, AND MENTION "MEDICAL BRIEF."

Digitized by Google

THE

MEDICAL BRIEF,

—A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF—

PRACTICAL MEDICINE.

LAWRENCE & SON, - - - - - - PUBLISHERS.

OFFICE: COR. 8TH AND OLIVE STREETS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Terms—$2 a year, in advance. Single Copies, 20 Cents.

VOL. X. ST. LOUIS, AUGUST, 1882. No. 8.

[For the Brief.]

A Gun-Shot Wound of the Thigh—Traumatic Aneurism—Spontaneous Rupture—Amputation—Death—Questions in Reference to Treatment of the Case.

BY LOUIS BAUER, M D., M.R.C.S., ENG.
Prof. of Surg. St. Louis Col. of Phys. and Surgs.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—One of the most worthy, studious and talented graduates of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons submitted to my opinion the following surgical case:

"The man, S., was shot with a 32 calibre pistol ball at about or a little below the junction of the middle with the upper third of the thigh. The ball passed immediately beneath the femoral artery and was extracted from the opposite side. It fractured the bone in its passage. Twelve days after a traumatic aneurism formed that ruptured three days later, and the limb was amputated. The patient died in six hours.

There are some points in the management of the case about which I should like to have your opinion.

1. From the time of the injury until the bursting of the aneurism the temperature was never above 99½° Fr.; the pulse never above 90°; the patient always feeling comfortable; there was no suppuration. On the day of amputation the plug in the wound had just began loosening; a little serum was exuding from around it. Appetite good. The man had a splendid physique, but I think had had syphilis. I was called in consultation at an early day. Physic, (long) splint and extension were applied. When the aneurism and its dangers were recognized, the question arose, how to avert its rupture? I suggested digital pressure above the aneurism. My (three) colleagues dissented without giving cogent reasons. We found the bone badly fractured for six inches.

Would you be good enough to give me your opinion as to what measures should have been adapted?"

The writer of the letter has given his assent to the publication of my opinion. The names of the attending surgeons have, for various reasons, been omitted. Questions of surgical practice are involved.

I seriously doubt whether the ball had injured the artery; hemorrhage would

Digitized by Google

have immediately followed, demanding surgical interference. The fact that the aneurism made its appearance as late as the twelfth day already indicates that it is attributable to consecutive conditions.

You say that the bone was badly fractured to the extent of six inches, meaning, perhaps, that it was reduced to small fragments. Their exact replacement in a powerful limb must have been a matter of physical impossibility. Not unlikely a fragment of bone was lodged near and pressed against the femoral artery, causing its rupture, by either gradual attenuation or ulceration of its walls. The ensuing traumatic aneurism ought to have been treated at once. There was no relevant reason for delay. The eventual rupture of the aneurism must be ascribed to inexcusable temporizing in the case. You, my young friend, suggested digital compression. For the time being, and until the preparation for the indicated incision had been completed, the advice was right good. But if you meant to cure the aneurism by compression, you expected more from its effect than was warranted.

Compression can hardly be persisted in without interfering with the recurrence of the blood through the veins. Consider the condition of the patient in detail. The integrity of the arterial walls were interfered with by a fragment of bone. If you succeed in forming a thrombus, which is not so sure either, you expose the same to continuous irritation, and create a vital disturbance which must prevent its permanent organization. And if the latter fails, the escape of more blood would seem inevitable. Next you have a blood clot to deal with, which is not enclosed by any of the coats of the artery, as in true aneurism, but surrounded by muscles and interstitial connective tissue With bone-particles in its immediate neighborhood as an irritating cause, inflammation and suppuration would seem inevitable. Last, and not least, the interference with the venous circulation must have brought new trouble with the repair of the co-existing fracture.

You perceive that there were complications in the case, not usually encountered in bone aneurism; hence digital compression could find but a circumscribed application. I should have applied Esmarch's bandage, made a free incision into the aneurism, cleared away the coagulum, exposed the artery and closed its tension by ligature above and below the arterial perforation, removed all bone-detritus, and treated the case as compound and comminuted fracture, on the double inclined plan. Of course the whole procedure, from beginning to end, under antiseptic appliances.

It is impossible to say whether the patient's life could have been saved, but I feel persuaded that he would have had far better chances of life than by delay and eventual amputation.

St. Louis.

[For the Brief.]

The Increased Popularity of Ravenden Springs.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Ravenden Springs are rapidly taking their position among the health and pleasure resorts of the country. The scenery surrounding the Springs is grand; the air is pure, high and dry. The luxuriance of vegetation and the rich agricultural advantages of the country charm the visitor. The water of the Springs possess rare curative and tonic properties, beneficial to the healthy and the sick. This water has a specific action upon the digestive and assimilative organs; also upon the organs of urination. In so much that notwithstanding I have observed its action ever since the discovery of these Springs, I have never seen any sufferers here with any of the forms of dyspepsia or diabetes who have not been benefited.

A. G. HENDERSON, M. D.

Ravenden Springs, Ark.

Digitized by Google

[For the Brief.]

Chloral in Puerperal Convulsions—Replies to Queries.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Dr. G. C. Smith, in May BRIEF, while justly censuring the three-fourths grain doses of morphia hypodermically, in puerperal convulsions, recommends twenty-five grain doses of chloral hydrate every half hour for three doses, as advocated by Dr. Poe, in March BRIEF. I do not believe the above dose is a safe one. Dr. Greaves, of Minnesota, in May BRIEF, page 255, speaks of giving a drachm each of chloral and pot. bromide to one patient during one night, and further adds, "and frequently a drachm or a drachm and a half of the chloral would not affect him," etc. Well for the patient that it would not affect him. I do not believe that it is policy for us to give such doses, as the chances are ten to one that the patient will quietly return to the original elements.

Would advise Dr. T. A. Taylor to use gelsem. tinct. to full physiological action in his case of dysmenorrhœa, reported in May BRIEF, page 228.

On same page, same number, would diagnose for Dr. C. E. Danforth, of Michigan, the trouble mentioned, as gout. Treatment, colchicum. The following is a good combination:

R. P. Aloe soc.....4 grains.
Hydrarg. Chl. M.....4 grains.
Ext. Colchici Acet.....4 grains.
Ext. Nucis Vom.....1 grain.
M. ft. pil. No. 4. Sig.: One every four or five hours till purging is produced.

Would ask Dr. W. J. Reeves, of Georgia, if he has vomited his patient for foreign body in the stomach?

Binghamton, N. Y. MEDICUS.

[For the Brief.]

Chronic Hepatitis—Intermarriage.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—For the information and benefit of our correspondent, Dr. M. McLane, of Dwight, Ill., I will give the following, as in a practice of forty years in the treatment of chronic hepatitis, with general inaction of the secretory organs, I have found nothing better: Twenty grains of Lactopeptine, after meals; Listerine, usual dose, at nine A. M., three and eight P. M., with the following laxative pill:

R. Ext. Colocynth Comp.... 4 grains.
Podophyllin.....15 grains.
Ext. Belladonnæ.....15 grains.
Ext. Hyoscyami.....15 grains.
Ext Nucis Vom.....15 grains.
Ext. Black Helebore.....15 grains.
M. Div. Chart, thirty Pills. Sig.: One pill half-hour after each meal.

On page 249, May number, physician on consanguineous marriages advocates the doctrine, as he advises first cousins to intermarry. He should not let his sympathy and better judgment overcome his pathological scientific attainments. It seems to me that he has started a stone to rolling up hill, and given bad advice to his young friends. We have but to investigate the history of the past, both in Europe and America, to convince us that such a course would weaken, and if persisted in, fill our asylums with succeeding generations. Examine the entire animal and vegetable kingdoms and we find in close unions deterioration in mental and physical organization, idiocy, blind, deaf, and dumb degeneration of entire families. Suicide, disease, and weakened intellect are some of the fruits gathered by marrying cousins, etc.

W. T. CLELAND, M. D.
Kewanna, Ind.

[For the Brief.]

Incontinence of Urine.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—In my formula for incontinence of urine, in May number, the amount of strychnia sulph. should have read: grain one-half, or grain one, instead of grain one and one-half. M. T. STONE, M. D.
Troy, N. Y.

Digitized by Google

[For the Brief.]

Venus and Bacchus.

BY JOS. L. BAUER, M. D.,
Lecturer on Genito-Urinary Surgery and Syphilis in the St. Louis Col. of Phys. and Surg.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—The treatment of this affection is to be divided into two separate and distinct stages: 1. The disease itself. 2. Its effects.

The first is to be sub-divided into two therapeutic indications: 1. The moral or psychical. 2. The mechanical treatment.

It very frequently falls to the lot of the general practitioner to treat onanism in its incipiency. In fact, the specialist is more often called upon to treat its effects. Now, it is very important to understand upon what hypothesis our moral therapeutics are based. For this reason we ask ourselves: 1. How does the disease originate? 2. In what does it chiefly consist.

Excluding the mechanical causes, such as elongated prepuce, pruritus ani, rectal ascarides, etc., we are compelled to acknowledge, that youth of both sexes, practice this vice by imitation. To be more explicit, they see others do it, and follow the same course. And it has been my experience that boarding-schools are very fruitful in such cases. Indeed, I well remember that when I attended a boarding-school on Long Island three-fourth of the school were "at it," and had really transformed it into a "masturbating mill," instead of an educational institution, and this under the very eye of "Sweet hour of Prayer" and "biblical instructions."

Having seen and practised onanism, the young man or woman becomes a slave to it. The habit grows with age; reason, as a rule remains, but volition is destroyed. Herein, therefore, lies the therapeutic essence. Those physicians that look upon onanism as a trifle have lost sight of this fact. They assume that reason should be enough to control and influence the onanist. But this is fallacy! Whoever has treated many cases of this character is fully assured that the onanist thoroughly realizes the depraved and unfortunate creature he is; he will reason and argue with you, but will invariably demand that you do something for him. Now, what can you do for him! You know that his will-power has been isolated; that he wishes to stop but can not. I have invariably advised him "to see a woman." If he is a young man of strong moral tendencies, this advice is repulsive, for he has learned the commandment that teaches, "thou shalt not commit adultery." If he has means let him marry; if he can not, he "must see a woman," else his onanistic tendencies will surely drive him to commit some desperate act, or he may become impotent or suffer from spermatorrhœa. Either horn of the dilemma is bad. There is a maudlin sentiment that has endeavored to influence the physician in his calling. Moralists condemn this species of advice as they condemn the use of liquor in disease lest the habit may grow. This is all foolishness. I agree with a prominent clergyman who says, that he would take the "bull by the horns" and would advise natural coitus, in preference to his son suffering untold physical and mental agonies in consequence of onanism. But I say, it is a difficult task; the young man says he can not; he has lost his virile powers; he loathes the sight of a woman; shame has overcome him; he fears some contaminating disease. We must assure him, we must even advise a personal examination of the woman—inform her of the young man's condition. He must be told to try, try again, if first efforts are unsuccessful. The result of such advice is favorable in the majority of cases. If you can feel that you have rendered the life of such a man a pleasure instead

Digitized by Google

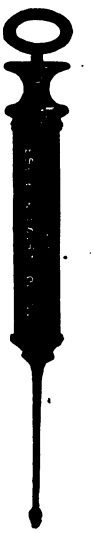
of a burden, you can afford to accept whatever moral blemish false ethics may desire to heap upon you.

The following case is pointed and illustrates the effect of bad and good advice:

A young man, about fourteen years of age, was sent to a boarding school, presided over by a strict Presbyterian divine. A butcher's son, who may be credited to the hoodlum element of society, found his way there, and set an example which others followed. The patient in question had masturbated for four years when he was detected by his mother. She, in the goodness of a mother's heart, advised tenderly and kindly, suggesting the results of a continued practice. The young man felt and knew the correctness of it, but he was a slave in his own hands, and could not if he would. The practice continued; the father was made aware of it. He, with stern reality staring him in the face, attacked the boy with all forms of threats. This did not avail. At last he was infibulated This lasted three months. As soon as the ring was withdrawn the practice was renewed. Full of dispair, he consulted a physician, who was a personal friend. He advised coitus. The advice saved the young man's life.

Infibulation is a good thing where reason as well as volition has been dethroned. In other words, if a young man has become semi-idiotic in consequence of onanism, infibulation is undoubtedly the very best remedy. But it is of very doubtful propriety in those cases where the mental faculties have not been greatly disturbed.

In the case of H. L., reported in the June number of the BRIEF, the following treatment was resorted to. In order to relieve the hyperasthetic condition of the urethra, it was necessary to attend to the abnormal contraction and narrowing of the urethra. To this effect I resorted to dilitation. Finding that I could not dilate the anterior stricture sufficiently, I incised the meatus externus and succeeded in introducing a number 32 French. The supposed membranous narrowing was not interfered with. Leeches were applied to the perineum, and ice suppositories in the rectum. The negative pole of the galvanic battery was introduced into the urethra, and the positive upon the lumbar spine. Injections of the aqueous ext. of opium by means of my syringe, the cut of which is here appended. This syringe can be procured at A. M. Leslie's. I have met the objections suggested in a former number of the BRIEF, and have made the cylinder smaller.



Other effect of masturbation will be considered in my next.

St. Louis, Mo.

[For the Brief.]

Answer to Queries.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—In response to J. H. McCarty, M. D., Jefferson, Ga.: I judge the lady inherits a tuberculous diathesis, with possibly a distant trace of syphilis. The indications in the case are: First, to see to it that all the natural secretions are correct. If requisite, prescribe buchu, rhus aromatica, and belladonna for the kidneys; blue mass or jaborandi for the liver. For regulating the menstrual functions, cimicifuga or pulsatilla. Your judgment must decide to what extent the remedies should be used. When the secretions are correct, then address your remedies to the local trouble. For a mouth wash, use a solution (not too strong) of water, chlo. pot., glycerine and carbolic acid, twice daily, alternating every third day with a solution of benzoate of soda. For internal administration, iodide pot., syr.

Digitized by Google

stillingia and fl. ext. taraxicum, combined with syr. simplex, should be given daily. The hypophosphites would also benefit the case. You must have the gift of perseverance. For the goitre I should use hypodermic injections of ergotine.

J. R. Wilkinson, M. D.: Your patient is afflicted with neurasthenia. Cause, tardy approach of menopause, with other concomitant causes. The first indication in treatment is to make a decided mental impression, and gain her confidence. Tell her, and make her believe it, that she will positively soon convalesce. Then make your word good. Remedies, second indication, cimicifuga, ferri carbonas, vinum port, valerianate ammonia, nux vomica, bathing, and electricity, all used with proper judgment and discretion. Doniphan, Neb. CASWELL T. POE, M.D.

[For the Brief.]

Tinct. Anticrida.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—In answer to "Inquirer" from Omaha, Neb., in the July number of the BRIEF, as to the medicinal properties of tinct. anticrida. As the above prescription has appeared in the BRIEF, I think, several times. I wish to inform "Inquirer" as to the author or history of said prescription or tincture. I will first refer him to Griffith Universal Formula, edition 174, page 319, where he will find it. My attention was first drawn to it by the writings, I think, of Dr. E. D. Femm, of New Orleans, La. He was induced to try its virtues from the success Dr. Falk, of London, had with it in the treatment of dysmenorrhœa, and he discovered, if sterility was consequent upon dysmenorrhœa, conception would invariably follow. Such has been my experience with it, and I can, with full confidence, recommend it in said complaint, with the same result, if desired. It is also a very good prescription in syphilis, with rheumatic pains.

Grenada, Miss. JOHN J. GAGE, M. D.

[For the Brief.]

Curative Qualities of the Ravenden Water.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Being skeptical on more subjects than one, has deterred me from giving to suffering humanity, through the columns of your most excellent journal, the benefit of my experience of the celebrated Ravenden Springs waters. Three years ago I visited this watering place, more from curiosity than otherwise. At the time, was suffering from dyspepsia of a most aggravated form. I remained about six weeks. After the expiration of eight or ten days of my stay, found entire relief, but was loathe to leave, for fear of a relapse, since which time I have had no symptoms of dyspepsia. I have been a practicing physician in this locality for sixteen years, and for the last two years I have sent many patients suffering from dyspepsia and various diseases of the kidneys to these springs, with marked benefit in nearly every instance. The water is laxative, decidedly diuretic, and owing to its alkaline properties, dyspepsia can not exist where used. I do not know what effect it might have upon Bright's disease of the kidneys, but think it more than probable would prove beneficial.

Last summer I met an old gentleman from Missouri who was suffering from general dropsy, hydro-thorax ascites, and an infiltration of the cellular tissues of the whole body with serum. Upon his arrival at the springs he was unable to sleep unless in a sitting posture. After a stay of a week or ten days, he was entirely relieved, without the aid of any medicine. I can unhesitatingly recommend the springs to those suffering from dyspepsia and a torpid condition of kidneys and liver. Those desiring a summer resort can not find a more desirable place, situated as it is upon a spur of the Ozark Mountains, where one can sleep comfortably the whole of the

Digitized by Google

summer months with a blanket over him every night. Parties visiting the springs will find most excellent hotel accommodations at the Southern, presided over by Mrs. R. D. Welch, who is only to be known to be highly appreciated.

J. C. ESSELMAN, M. D.

Pocahontas, Ark.

[For the Brief.]

Diagnosis of Diseases.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF: – I notice, in the January number of the BRIEF for 1882, page 18, an article for "the consideration of Drs. W. A. Ligon and John Gregg." Now whilst this article points plainly to two of us, only one is noticed in the article. Nevertheless I will notice it, though in doing so I depart from my former resolution, named in my review of Dr. Wagner's article in December number of BRIEF for 1881, page 678. I confess frankly, that I feel a diffidence in discussing any question, in the domain of medical science, which does not admit of a scientific crucial test. If we, or our intellects, were capable of penetrating like electricity into almost everything within the great arcana of nature, capable of running the round of the circulation of the blood, and beholding, at the same instant of time, every blood disc, and globule, and corpuscle, noting their size and color, and the various changes each and all are capable of undergoing during our locomotion, capable also of tracing the various changes produced in the nervous system by external causes, giving origin to "impressions" of various kinds, then we doubtless could give better reasons for the marks, deformities, etc., which appear in the genus homo at birth. I have not seen where Dr. Ligon claims that impressions make morbid changes in the blood, etc. It is easy to ask questions. Dr. Adam Clark, the great theologian, is credited with saying that "a fool can ask more questions in one week than a wise man can answer in seven years." Now I do not mean to say Dr. W. is Adam Clark's man, but the simile is intended to show him the absurdity of demanding direct and satisfactory answers to questions in the domain of medicine which are still undecided, and in the present state of our knowledge likely to remain so. Whilst riding, to-day, along a stream of water, I saw some geese gamboling in the stream. I noticed different colors amongst them. How comes this? I asked myself, but nothing within me answered. I simply had to admit: I do not know, I can not tell, why or how this comes to be so. Yet my sense of sight tells me it is so, and thus I come to know that such is the fact. Now, Dr. W., what change, or changes, if any, morbid or not, in the blood produced these changes of color? Please tell us to a certainty. Impressions are charged with causing death in the male subject, none of whom, so far as I know, have either conceived or carried fœtuses within them since the creation of Mother Eve. How it might have been before Eve's creation, I can not tell. If Dr. W. is intent on knowing, I would suggest that he consult Bob Ingersoll. It is said the news of the death of Abraham Lincoln caused the death of Dr. Valentine Mott. Persons have swooned and died under strong impressions, from both grief and fear, and the bistoury, scalpel, saw, and brain-knife failed to show any lesion of blood, brain, or nerve structure. How is this? I don't know, but Dr. W. may account for it in a way which suits him very well. How it may appear to others I can not say. In conclusion, let it be noted, that impressions have no definite duration, and that fact alone renders the 23 1-10 seconds proposition untenable, failing to abolish the old theory or fix permanently a new one.

Quiet Dell, W. Va. JOHN GREGG, M.D.

Digitized by Google

[For the Brief.]

Successful Extirpation of Ovarian Tumor.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Please permit me, through the columns of your valuable journal, to report the following case: It is that of Mrs. Eliza Willcox, aged thirty-six years, of a nervous temperament, and the mother of two children. About the first of May, 1881, she was attacked with a pain in the locality of the womb. She supposed it was prolapsus uteri, and sought the advice of our most eminent physician, Dr. DePew, of this village, who made a vaginal examination, but found no prolapsus of the uteri. Found a slight tenderness in the right side, about the right ovary. In a short time the pain appeared to be diffused all over the abdomen. At this stage of the disease there was a slight tumefaction of the lower part of the abdomen. It appeared to be movable — would rise and fall. come and go. The swelling gradually increased, but would recede under appropriate treatment. As soon as medication was stopped, however, it would return again more violent than before. The case was diagnosed ascites by all the physicians who saw her, and was treated as such, the tumefaction receding by hydragogues, and again returning, each time more violent. At the time I first saw the case, it was, to all appearance, one of the most complete cases of ascites I ever saw, presenting every symptom of that disease. On percussion the wave could be distinctly felt on either side. The tumefaction of the abdomen was even and smooth all over its entire surface, as a bladder would be filled with water. In fact, it proved to be one of the most obscure cases I ever saw. Nor was the diagnosis correct until, in the absence of the attending physician, her father came for me to go and tap her. I refused to do so until the attending physician was present, and before his return the father called in another physician who happened to be in town. He plunged a trocar into the tumor, thinking it was ascites. It was lucky for the woman that adhesions had taken place between the tumor and walls of the abdomen, or she would have died from peritonitis, caused by the escape of the liquid into the cavity of the abdomen. And yet a thorough diagnosis could not be made until five or six tappings had been performed, the last three being done by myself. It was only after so thorough an evacuation of the cavity of the abdomen that I was enabled to discern that there was a tumor after all. I informed her of the nature of the case, and told her nothing short of a removal of the tumor would save her life, to which she readily consented, and Prof. Th. Parvin, of Indianapolis, was sent for to perform the operation, which he did on the 8th of November last, most successfully and skillfully, assisted by Prof. Eastman, Drs. Maxwell, Ballard and myself. The tumor weighed sixty pounds. She made a rapid recovery, the wound healing by first intention.

The peculiarity of the case is this: About three months after she was up, she complained of a neuralgic pain in and about the womb, which was uncontrollable by any treatment, and she rapidly went down in flesh and strength. The pain became intolerable to bear, and rest was only obtained by the largest doses of opium. On the first of June last I made a vaginal examination. Found nothing peculiar except a copious leucorrhœal discharge. On the 24th of June I was summoned by her husband in great haste, he stating that there was a bone passing away through his wife's vagina. On arriving at the house and removing the offending substance from the vagina, I found it to be the ligature that had tied the pedicle of the tumor, covered with calcarious matter, and was about as large as a man's little finger, at

Digitized by Google

the end of the finger. It was exceedingly rough, and about two inches long, with many sharp points. It made its way through the walls of the vagina, about one-half inch to the right and in front of the os uteri, with a copious discharge of pus, which had a very offensive odor. Now, is it common for a ligature to make its way out in this manner, and from whence did it gather its calcarious deposit? Does the liquid furnished by the peritoneal coats contain lime? Will some M. D answer? J. T. Tevis, M. D. St. Paul, Ind.

[For the Brief.]

Typho and Typho-Malarial Fevers.

Editor Medical Brief:—A word in regard to typhoid fever and the so-called typhoid-malarial fevers, which are so much talked of and apparently so little understood, if we can judge from the treatment detailed by many writers for the Brief. Prevention is better than cure. Can typhoid fever be aborted? Are there not ten, twenty, or ninety-nine cases reported as typhoid or typho-malarial, where one true case of the old-fashioned, much-dreaded typhoid, is actually present. From over twenty years' experience in a so-called typhoid region, I am forced to believe this is the actual fact. Thousands and tens of thousands of typhoid is found where only so many ordinary cases of remittent or bilious fever is present. Often from careless diagnosis, typhoid is found, and the case treated as such for weeks and weeks, when one or two scientific prescriptions should place the poor patient on his feet, and at his usual work.

Many scientific physicians do love to falsely call any fever typhoid as it then satisfies the friends of the patients to whom the doctor make professional calls for weeks, when, if the case were called remittent or bilious fever, dissatisfaction might be manifested by patient and friends if the case were not effected by one or two visits. Ninety cases out of a hundred of remittent fever can be prolonged for from four to twenty weeks by giving these cases the treatment they often receive from those physicians who talk of having from ten to twenty cases of typhoid fever on hand at one time.

This state of facts we can find on all sides in this county, which can only be explained by saying, that a mistake in the diagnosis must have been made, or if not that, a mistake of treatment of the case that has forced the case into typhoid or typho-malarial fever, in spite of the original case under treatment. That this has some foundation, in fact, is evident from my experience in practice and that of others who have adopted my theory and practice in this region. Whilst physicians who think differently and act in accordance with their belief, having scores and hundreds of these typhoid and typho-malarial fever cases to treat at all seasons, my practice has, for over twenty years, been almost entirely exempt from these cases, not averaging more than one case out of the thousand of the malarial cases treated in the same region.

Had this occurred for one or two seasons only I could not presume to make the assertion that ninety-nine cases of typhoid and typho-malarial (if such latter disease is not a myth, as I am well pursuaded it is) is nothing but manufactured cases from ordinary fever, or is a mistake in the diagnosis altogether; but when following for a score or more years I am convinced, as every one can easily be by close observation and by a change of treatment that has resulted favorably in these cases in their hands. Others who have followed my treatment have invariably reached the same conclusions as myself, and are fully persuaded of the correctness of my theories and practice in these cases.

A. C. Matchette, M. D.
Bourbon, Ind.

Digitized by Google

[For the Brief.]

Cathartics.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Cathartics may be defined as those remedies that increase the number of alvine evacuations. There is no class of remedial agents possessed of more valuable properties; none more worthy the careful study of the therapeutist; none, perhaps less understood; none more abused. The question as to the action of cathartics—whether catharsis is the result of an increased secretion of the sucus intericus, or brought about by exalted peristalsis has been the basis of much discussion and experimentation, each side of the subject having its strenuous adherents and combatants among the representative medical men of the age.

The conclusions upon this formerly controverted point seems to be that catharsis is the result of both—an increased amount of the sucus intericus, and of exalted peristalsis, the two elements acting conjointly in some cases, and with some remedies, however, the one being subordinate to the other, and vice versa.

Cathartics differ very widely in their mode of action; and this difference of action has led pharmacists to divide them into classes corresponding with the intensity of their operation; hence, we have laxatives, purgatives, drastics, etc., and in reference to the parts acted upon, cholagogues, hydrogogues, etc. Cathartics act not only on the bowels, but also on parts at a distance Every part of the organism is capable of being impressed by them. They are among the most useful and applicable relevants that we possess, and when given to such an extent as to produce hypercatharsis they rapidly reduce the powers of the system. As a general rule the actions of cathartics is in direct ratio with the dose within certain limits; some, however, are so potent that it is almost impracticable to reduce them to the point at which they are simple laxatives—for instance, elaterine; on the other hand there are agents whose operation is altogether so gentle, that if given in any quantity, *ad libitum*, they will not act as drastric purgatives; such is the case with manna, sugar, magnesia, olive oil, etc., their action never exceeding that of a laxative or very gentle cathartic.

Substances, when largely divided, so that fresh particles are constantly coming in contact with the lining membrane of the intestinal tract, generally act more efficiently than when they are given in such form that the cathartic touches in bulk the surface upon which it is to operate; thus an ounce of mag. sulph. dissolved in a half pint of water, and taken by the ounce, at intervals of an hour, will induce greater catharsis than if it were all taken at once. As a general rule soluble cathartics act more speedily than others, and from this fact we can readily understand that mixtures may operate sooner than pills; that salines may act more freely if liquids be taken during their operation, and that resinous cathartics may be longer in operating than salines. When demulcents are given along with acrid purgatives, they moderate the violence of their action by shielding the mucus surface of the intestinal tract, thereby diminishing the amount of local stimulation and irritation. In this way narcotics lessen the impressibility of the nervous system and thereby diminish the action of cathartics.

If the desire be simply to evacuate the bowels, without heeding the revulsion which cathartics are capable of inducing, the rapid purgatives and forms of administration are to be chosen, such as castor oil and the various saline substances; but where habitual constipation exist it is not always advisable to administer these agents in such doses as to act violently. While a brisk cathartic removes the contents of the bowels, it

Digitized by Google

does not obviate the difficulty by removing the pathological condition that gives rise to the constipation; but to the contrary in accordance with the laws of compensation, which prevail so extensively in the animal economy, it is found that the tendency to constipation is augmented after its operation.

The best mode of obviating this tendency to habitual constipation is to avoid the exhibition of remedies that powerfully excite the organs that are directly or indirectly concerned in defication, and trust altogether to laxatives and an appropriate regimen. The best laxatives for this purpose are such as affect the whole extent of the intestinal tract and have the power of developing its impressibility. When this condition prevails belladonna comes very appropriately into play as a most excellent adjuvant to laxative remedies; by its gentle stimulating effect on the sympathetic ganglia, it produces increased intestinal secretion and peristalsis, and aids materially in restoring the degenerated tonicity of the intestinal walls.

The abuse of purgatives, as well as emetics, occasion great exaltation of the sensibility of the digestive tube At the present day, however, such abuse is by no means as common as in former days; the impropriety of keeping up perpetual irritation in the lining membrane of the intestines, in diseases often themselves arising from irritation in this very membrane, having become more appreciated. It need hardly be said that whenever such irritation or active inflammation is shown to exist, the operation of drastic cathartics or even purgatives must be strenuously avoided; although it may still be important to preserve the tube free from morbid secretions, as well as extraneous matter taken as ailment, which, under febrile excitement, are more likely to undergo morbific changes.

During gestation, as well as during menstruation, violent cathartics must be prescribed with extreme caution, and those whose action is, by preference, exerted upon the lower portion of intestinal canal should, as a general rule, be avoided. For this reason purgatives of the olvetic kind should not be given, unless their action be tempered by the addition of some substance, as soap, which, by adding to their solubility, diffuses their action over a large portion of intestinal canal; or by the addition of some agent that will lessen the nervous impressibility of parts contiguous to the organs of generation, and thus render their operation less irritating. Many of the abortives employed with criminal intent belong to this class of cathartics, their primary action being on the lower portion of alimentary canal, and the uterus becoming secondarily affected through contiguous sympathy. A selection of cathartics can be made to suit the age of the patient, to a certain extent. In very young children the milder cathartics should be employed, as castor oil, magnesia, rhubarb, etc. Generally during early childhood there is a great predominance of acidity, so that absorbent laxatives are especially indicated; hence it is that mag. carb. and sub. nit. of bismuth are so frequently and beneficially employed. Calomel is also much given in the earlier periods of life, owing to the facility with which it can be administered. In old age the warmer resinous cathartics should generally be employed, and administered in pill form. In the exhibition of cathartics some choice as to time can usually be indulged, e. g., if the pillular form be chosen and a substance difficult of solution be selected, it should be given at bed-time. Accordingly resinous pills and the pil. hydrarg. are commonly given about the time of retiring to rest, to be followed, the next morning, by a saline. On the other hand saline aperients, castor oil, etc., are usually given in the morning,

Digitized by Google

their operation being more speedy, and therefore more liable to disturb the patient's rest if administered at night. Very early in the morning, when the stomach is entirely empty, a small dose of a cathartic will often operate as readily and effectually as a much larger dose taken into a full stomach. Of course when the administration of cathartics is imperiously demanded, no opportunity is left choice of time. During the action of cathartics the dermoid system is extremely impressible; and if the patient be exposed to the injudicial application of cold, derangement of the capillaries is apt to ensue, and if there be any tissue or organ particularly liable at that time to take on diseased action, it will be likely to assume it. If a cathartic shows a tendency to act too powerfully and too frequently, its operation should be restrained, before the vital forces of the system are too greatly impressed.

G. A. Parsons, M. D.
Scottsville, Ark.

[For the Brief.]

Paracentesis Thoracis.

Editor Medical Brief:—Mrs. K., aged forty; married; mother of three children; always healthy; plethoric; had been subject to a dry cough for a year previous to her illness. In the month of June, 1881, she had an attack of pleurisy, involving the lower portion of left chest. Pain, with slight fever, continued for about a week, then passed away under appropriate treatment. I called again about the first of March; upon examination, I found the left side much larger than the right; there was complete dullness on percussion, and absence of all respiration, except a small space in front, about two inches in extent, in the sterno-clavicular angle. I used counter irritants and absorbents, but without any benefit. I concluded that it would be best to perform paracentesis, and had Dr. Reynolds called in consultation on the tenth of March. At this time her appetite was good, bowels regular, dry cough, some dyspnœa, and a cadaveric countenance. The size of the left side was one inch greater at the level of the left nipple than at the right, and three-fourths larger at the ninth costal interspace; the right lung healthy; heart displaced to the right of its normal position; somewhat irregular in its action; pulse 110 to 120. We concluded to operate, but could not get the consent of our patient or her husband. On the morning of the fifteenth, I was called again, taking Dr. Reynolds with me; we got their consent, and were not long in operating, opening between the eighth and ninth ribs, six inches from the spine; sixty ounces of straw-colored serum was immediately discharged through the canula, and by estimation, ten or twelve more discharged upon the cloths during the next thirty-six hours. The orifice healed in about a week. She was greatly relieved by the operation; her breathing was much easier, pulse more full and steady. She continued very comfortable for about one month, when the left side began to increase in size, and presented the same physical signs and measurements as at the time of the operation. At this time, I opened between the ninth and tenth ribs, about four and one-half inches from the spine; fifty ounces of fluid was discharged; after withdrawing the canula, there were no further escape of fluid. She was greatly relieved, and evidently had more strength than at the first operation. September the twentieth, I called again; dyspnœa returned, and left chest again filled with fluid. I opened and drew off about thirty ounces of fluid; patient lively and cheerful, and seems determined not to succumb to this disease. In December she called at my office, and said she had been quite well since last operation, had gained eighteen pounds in weight, is entirely free from

Digitized by Google

cough, no dyspnœa, and is able to perform her household duties. On slight examination, I found the front of the left chest partially resonant from the clavicle to the cartilage of the sixth rib, and put her on cod liver oil, hypophosphite, lime and soda, and tonics. In May, 1882, she called again, and said she felt well, gained in flesh, and does her own household work. I examined her again, and found the left chest perfectly dull below the level of the sternal end of the fifth rib; above this line, it was partially dull, with bronchial respiration. The right lung I found slightly dull at apex with sibilant rales extending three or four inches below the clavicle. She has no cough, fever, or night sweats. Notwithstanding this apparent improvement in her condition, it is pretty evident that she has tubercular disease, which will not very long be retarded by medical or surgical interference.

La Paz, Ind. A. MOORE, M. D.

[For the Brief.]

Resolutions on the Death of Dr. Mudd.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—At a meeting of physicians in Troy, Lincoln County, Mo., for the purpose of passing appropriate resolutions in respect to the death of Dr. Geo. H. Mudd. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have received with deep grief the intelligence of the death of our professional brother, Dr. Geo. H. Mudd, who, in the morning of his life, and in the commencement of the realization of his early aspirations, has, by the inscrutable dispensation of an all-wise Providence, been removed from our midst; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our brother, so young in years, the genius of whose youth indicated a future rich in all the achievements of a busy and active life, the medical profession has lost a bright and shining ornament, society a useful member, and the county at large an upright and honored citizen.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the hand that chastened, we can express our deep regret at the loss which his premature death has brought upon his afflicted relations, and would mingle our sincere sympathies with their sorrows in this bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the relatives of deceased, and be published in the *Troy Herald* and *Free Press*, and also in the MEDICAL BRIEF and *Saint Louis Medical Journal*

S. R. MCKAY, M. D.,
President.

T. N. BRAGG, M. D.,
Secretary.

TROY, MO., March 25, 1882.

[For the Brief.]

Boils.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—W H. Ketron, M. D., of Butcher Spring, Tenn., desires to know the cause and cure of boils. These troublesome jobites occur on various parts of the body. The cause of which is a disordered condition of the blood, usually met with in a debilitated state of the constitution, as a result of chronic, exhausting diseases, or severe, acute maladies or the habitual use of intoxicating drinks; great alteration in the habit of diet, creating irritation of the digestive organs; inflammatory diseases of the skin; irritating ointments, blisters, etc. Try the following:

R. Spec. Tinc. Belladon.....15 drops.
Alcohol..... 1 ounce.
M. Sig.: Fifteen drops every three hours in water, during the day.

Also, give five grain doses of sulphur morning and night until cured. Abstain from rich gravies, pastry, spirits, sweets, etc., encourage cleanliness, open air exercise, etc. J. ASHWORTH, M. D.

New Point, Mo.

Digitized by Google

[For the Brief.]

Habitual Constipation.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—In reply to Dr. C. L. Bunting, I would venture a suggestion as follows: To remove habitual constipation, which probably is a factor in the case, and piles, give very small doses of tinct. of aloes, in combination with a mild laxative, as cream of tartar and sulphur, and continue its use until it has done its work. At the same time, let the patient have a hip or setz bath, of five minutes duration, every evening just before retiring, with water at sixty degrees, and enough of it to come up on the anterior of the abdomen as high as the umbilicus. For this purpose, a common wash tub will answer very well, which should be filled about half-full of water, and tilted forward, by placing under the hind part a block of wood. If this treatment succeeds in removing the constipation and piles, and the signs of peri-uterine hyperesthesia continue, give tinct. or fl. ext. of wahoo, poke and gelsemium, properly combined and in proper doses, and continue the bath; enjoin strict abstinence from sexual intercourse, and your patient will get well Under any form of treatment, a severe neuralgic pain might require a resort to hypodermic medication.

Macon, Ill. W. STURGIS, M. D.

[For the Brief.]

Dysmenorrhœa.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—I enclose my treatment of dysmenorrhœa. Keep the bowels laxative with anything suitable, and then one week before the menstrual period commences use the following:

R. Ext. Blackhaw fl.....2 ounces.
Ext. Cotton Root fl....1 ounce.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful three times a day, in water.

It has given me very good satisfaction.

Shepherd, Tex. SAM. I. FOX, M. D.

The Tri-State Medical Society.

The next meeting of this flourishing association will be at Terre Haute, Ind., September, 26, 27, and 28. It includes Cincinnati and St. Louis as well as the three states, Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois. Over sixty papers, from ten to twenty-five minutes in length, are now on the programme. All will be read as there will be three working sessions each day. Good hands and heads have been using every effort for its success, which is now assured. Dr. J. M. Holloway, of Louisville, is president, and Dr. G. W. Burton, of Mitchell, Ind., is secretary.

[For the Brief.]

Hay Fever.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF—J. C. Byland, M. D., of Independence, Ky., is a sufferer from hay fever and requests a remedy. In an active practice of seventeen years, I find nothing is equal to the following:

R. Yerb. Santæ .....1 part.
Glycerinæ .....3 parts.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful three times a day, gradually increased.

W. S. CLINE, M. D.

Tom's Brook, Va.

[For the Brief.]

Burns.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—I have intended for some time to send you my remedy for burns, and to those wishing to use it I will say, try it and report:

R. Acaciæ.....3 ounces.
Tragacanth.....2 ounces.
Aq. Carbol. (1-60).....1 pint.
Treacle.....2 ounces.
M. Sig.: Make into paste and apply with a broad camel's hair brush at suitable intervals. Cotton with lard and lime water well saturated should be applied.

This will exclude air and relieve the burning sensation.

W. T. HENSLEY, M. D.

Huntsville, Ala.

Medical Education.

The Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. **Forty-eighth** regular session, 1882-3. Full faculty, fine Clinics and unsurpassed facilities. Fees: Matriculation $5; Professor's ticket **$35**
For Catalogue, address the **DEAN.**

Digitized by Google

|For the Brief.|

Croup.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Dr. J. M. Glass, of Dudleyville, Ala., asks me to write up the different forms of croup symptoms, the treatment, etc. To do that would require more space than the BRIEF would allow, and since I can not make a full dissertation on it I will be brief in my remarks.

Four varieties of croup are recognized —membranous, inflammatory, catarrhal and spasmodic (Ware). The first being true croup. Laryngitis, with an exudation, is known by other names as membranous, diphtheritic, exudative, and fibrinous.

Symptoms—true croup:

Laryngitis, with an exudation, is insidious in its onset, and remember that that is one of its characteristic symptoms. You may think it nothing but a common cold. There is some hoarseness and huskiness of the voice together with some cough, more or less, which is hoarse and barking. There may be some two, three, or several days pass before the symptoms become at all alarming, during which time the child may be engaged in play. The symptoms of gravity are due to obstruction in breathing, caused either by spasm or exudation. Obstruction due to the exudation is shown by labored breathing—both acts—and by dilated nostrils. Febrile excitement runs pretty high sometimes with frequent, full pulse. Both in this and in spasmodic croup, of which we will speak briefly in a moment, we find lividity of the face and suffused eyes, due in the one to obstruction to the breathing from the false membrane narrowing the windpipe, and in the other to spasm. True croup is at first slow and insidious. These cases of croup to which we are suddenly called and where the child is suddenly attacked and almost always at night is almost invariably spasmodic. I liked to have said always so. They come on very suddenly and are alarming. All forms of laryngeal troubles are dangerous and the spasm of the glottis and epiglottis may be so great as to completely stop the breathing and the same in regard to the membrane filling up the tube. The cough in spasmodic croup is very characteristic, short, sharp, abrupt, of high pitch, and has a somewhat metallic, clanging, brassy sound. Respiration is exceedingly labored. The act is prolonged and therefore not frequent, while inspiration is attended with a high-pitched, metallic, wheezing stridor which may be heard for some distance.

Treatment:—We are rarely called to any of these cases until the symptoms are alarming and threatening. Could we see them (I mean now true croup) earlier, we might be able to avert the alarming attack by the judicious use of cathartics—salines, together with mercury, which is here admissible, and with febrifuges, such as gelsemium, aconite, etc. I have not used the jaborandi, but will test it if a case presents itself. But to meet the urgent symptoms we must rely upon emetics to relieve and relax the spasm and difficult breathing. Lobelia, I think, should be avoided, since it is very prostrating, and we want to husband the strength. Ipecac is prostrating, but not so much so as lobelia, nor is it so dangerous. Squills, sulph. zinc, alum, turpeth mineral, etc., can also be used, all of which are good, but the best remedy that I have ever used in all forms of croup and especially in spasmodic, is the blood-root (sanguinaria canadensis), either the fld ex. or preferably a good syrup. Combine with any of the other vegetable remedies. It must be handled with caution for it is a dangerous remedy.

As to the membrane there seems to be some difference of opinion. Flint holds that it adheres very closely to the mucous membrane of the larynx and

Digitized by Google

pharynx. I infer from Dr. H. V. M. Miller's remarks that it does not adhere so closely as Flint says. Miller makes its attachment a diagnostic sign between croup and diphtheria — in the latter actually growing to the mucous membrane.

But all are agreed as to the treatment. Inhalations of steam, either medicated or not, with hops, lime, chlo. pot. etc. We may detach the membrane by the use of emetics, but the steam is better, for it sets up a suppurative action and detaches the membrane, which is thrown off either by coughing or vomiting.

As to external local applications some advise the constant use of ice—some counter-irritation, and some poultices, claiming the latter to aid the suppuration and detachment of the membrane. I have had good results from counter-irritation, ipecac, squills, blood-root and alum. J. H. McCarty, M. D.
Jefferson, Ga.

[For the Brief.]

Restoration of the Tympanic Membrane.

Editor Medical Brief:—An eminent specialist discovered, some time ago, that a saturated solution of argentii nitras, applied regularly to the edges of a perforated tympanic membrane, and continued from six months to one year, making the applications twice or three times weekly, would in most cases restore its entire continuity. But in consequence of complications which are very often associated with a large perforation, such as dislocation of the ossicles, anchylosis, or impairment of the aural nerves, etc , it is not advisable to put a patient to the trouble and expense of undergoing the tedious treatment necessary, without ascertaining, beyond a doubt, the exact condition of the ear. If not more than half of the tympanic membrane is destroyed, and the ossicles in position, the aural nerves intact, and the eustachian tube pervious to air, the treatment with argentii nitras can be adopted with a lively hope of success.

My first case was a Mrs. K., aged thirty-five; has had catarrh, both nasal and aural, for many years, resulting in an almost complete destruction of the tympanic membrane of the right ear. We discovered that the ossicles were not exactly in position, but as her hearing was improved by an artificial drumhead (which she could not wear on account of the irritation and discharge it produced), we were induced to try the argentii nitras treatment, which she was very anxious to have tried. Accordingly we commenced the treatment September 13, 1881, and in the latter part of April, 1882, the drumhead was entirely restored. Hearing improved some, but not as much as desired. Have several more cases on hand now, one a young man from whom we expect very satisfactory results. Have been treating him about a month, and there is already slight indications of growth in the membrane. Especially ought this new discovery in the treatment of ear diseases be welcomed with delight, since the treatment of this class of diseases is very often so unsatisfactory. And in every case where there is a lively hope of improvement, this plan of treatment should be eagerly adopted.
Lynchburg, Va. W. H. Baker, M. D

[For the Brief.]

A Fumigator Wanted.

Editor Medical Brief:—Will some one of the many readers of the Brief, who has had experience with small-pox, give me, through its columns, what he considers the best agent to use in fumigating? By so doing, he will greatly oblige an old subscriber.
Weaverville, Cal. S. L. Blake, M.D.

Digitized by Google

[For the Brief.]

Pneumonia.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Having just completed a campaign against that formidable enemy, pneumonia, we wish to present our experience to the BRIEF. We notice, too, in our May number that W. W. Stinson, M. D., gives us quite a dissertation on the treatment of pneumonia, and we think some points in his paper deserve a reply, for the doctor has fallen into that most grievous error—doing too much. It seems to us (as all good modern authorities have it) that pneumonia is, at least in part, a genuine blood disease, and that the local lesion is entirely subsidiary to that cause. Our experience at the bedside has confirmed our opinion on this point, for the amount of local inflammatory action bears a very indefinite relation to the gravity of the disease. Our experience (seven years) has led us to believe that pneumonia belongs to the category of self-limiting diseases, and that a large majority of cases would issue well without any medication whatever; also that everything in the way of antiphlogistic measures does harm, and harm only. What is the mode of dying in fatal cases of pneumonia? By asthenia, in nine-tenths of the cases. Dr. S. says: "Whether is it better to debilitate your patient and cure him, or to husband his strength and let him die?" We would say: "Whether is it better to debilitate your patient and kill him, or husband his strength and let him recover?" Dr. S. recommends a course of treatment that would cause a great amount of disturbance if given to an individual when free from disease—the everlasting blister, emetics, drastic cathartics, bleeding, etc. When a large blister is used are we compensated for the amount of depression that follows? We think not, for depression is danger. It is unquestionably true that many a patient has been actually blistered to death. Our custom has been to regulate and maintain all the secretions in a normal condition, relieve pain, avert complications, surround our patients with the best hygienic conditions possible, and support their vitality with food and stimulants. This done, nature will complete the cure.

DRS. KEENEY AND MOORE.
Hindsville, Ark.

[For the Brief.]

Dysmenorrhœa.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—This disease is characterized by painful and imperfect menstruation. It may, or may not, be scanty in quantity, though it may be regular as to time. Perhaps it will be necessary in every case to notice each variety which is distinct in symptom and treatment:

1. Neuralgic dysmenorrhœa may occur at any age, though more often after the age of twenty-eight years. It occurs more frequently in persons who are predisposed to other forms of neuralgia. At the commencement of menstruation, there will be sharp lancinating pains in the hypogastric region, tending round to the small of the back, and even down the legs. Sometimes these pains are severe, in others only moderate. For this form of dysmenorrhœa I usually prescribe:

R. Ext. Viburn. Opi fl..... 1 ounce.
Ext. Gelsemii fl..... 1 drachm.
Aquæ q. s. add..... 2 ounces.
M. Sig.: Thirty minims every two to three hours.

This will give prompt relief.

2. Inflammatory dysmenorrhœa may give nearly the same symptoms as the first form, but the pains are more uniform and less lancinating. It usually affects the general health. The os uteri is swollen and congested; often in the menstrual discharges there will be shreds and clots of plastic lymph, indicating the existence of uterine inflammation.

Digitized by Google

When this is the case, the symptoms are more of an expulsive character, or tormina, similating feeble labor pains. The treatment:

R. Ext. Viburni Op. fl..... 1 ounce.
Ext. Aconit. fl.....½ drachm.
Ext. Belladon. fl.....½ drachm.
Aquæ q. s. add..... 3 ounces.
M. Sig.: Thirty minims every three hours.

This prescription, and the preceding, should be used throughout menstruation. During the interval, the following uterine tonic is generally indicated:

R. Ext. Senecio Gracilis fl.. 1 ounce.
Ext. Macrotis fl.....½ ounce.
Ext. Cannabis Indica fl.. 1 drachm.
Aquæ add..... 4 ounces.
Glycerine..... 4 ounces.
M. Sig.: Half teaspoonful every four hours

If this treatment is continued, it will generally cure the patient in from two to four months. My experience is that the viburnum opulus is the leading remedy in dysmenorrhœa, and that senecio gracilis is the best uterine tonic. Whatever other indication is presented, in addition to the above, it must be met.

3. Mechanical dysmenorrhœa is characterized, as its name would indicate, an obstruction of the menstrual flow. There may be stricture of the canal of the cervix. The symptoms may not materially differ from the former varieties, only the flow will be entirely suppressed, at times, during menstruation, and then return again. The treatment:

R. Ext. Viburn. Op. fl..... 1 ounce.
Ext. Viburn. Prun. fl.... 1 ounce.
Ext. Lobeliæ fl.....½ drachm.
Ext. Jamaica Dogwood fl.½ ounce.
Aquæ..... 1 ounce.
M. Sig.: Half teaspoonful every three hours.

In ordinary cases, this will relieve the patient, but if the case is a severe one, it will be necessary to dilate the canal of the cervix. For this, I would recommend, to first introduce the smaller size of graduated elastic or metallic bougies, gradually increasing the size, until the canal is sufficiently dilated. This will give relief, providing it is spasmodic stricture. If it is organic, an operation may be required. But in a majority of cases of dysmenorrhœa, I have found that a good article of the fl. ext. viburnum opulus to be reliable, giving prompt relief; and, if continued, will effect a cure. Where a uterine tonic is indicated, and that is pretty often in female diseases, the senecio gracilis stands at the head of all remedies. I write from personal experience of these remedies, having used them for years in a large number of cases, with excellent success.

JOHN A. HENNING, M. D.
Clermont, Ind.

[For the Brief.]

The Electrical Perineal Compress. What is it? What Produced the Cure When the Compress was Applied for Spermatorrhœa?

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Being something of an experimenter in electricity I read with avidity anything I may chance to see on the subject in our medical or other scientific journals, and of course perused the description of an "Electrical Perineal Compress" in the April number of the BRIEF. Very naturally I said to myself, "can such things be?" for I realized in the instrument something truly wonderful if it was what it claimed to be, and I re-read carefully the description as given by Dr. I. J. Jones, of Vienna, Mo., as I was very desirous of fully understanding the article, and I was led, under the circumstances, to propound the following questions as I read the item. I confess most of them were conundrums to me, but perhaps Dr. Jones will favor us with proper replies. The queries were as follows:

When you place the metals (zinc and copper) directly upon each other, alternately, do you make a voltaic, galvanic or any electrical pile?

If you fasten the various plates (lead, zinc, copper) with metallic rivets, how

Digitized by Google

do you prevent local action through the rivets themselves?

Can you produce electricity by laying two dissimilar dry metals on each other?

If you can, how? If not, what is the exciting fluid in the "pile" described by Dr. Jones?

What is the course of the current through this "pile?" Where is it generated? Where collected? Where given off?

What constitutes the poles or terminals of the "pile?" The lead plate and the rubber cords?

How is the circuit of the current completed from the first zinc plate through the prostate gland or ejaculatory duct?

What is the resistance of the circuit?

What is the electro-motive force of the "pile?"

How many millivebers of electricity will the "pile" generate in a given time?

These few questions you will perceive are pertinent to the subject (I trust the doctor will not consider me impertinent for asking them), and form important factors in the treatment of disease by electricity.

If your intelligent readers, including Dr. Jones, of course, will give the "Electrical Perineal Compress" a moment's thought they will be convinced, as I am, that it is not an electrical compress at all! That there is no electricity generated in the 'pile" nor by it; that if the disease is cured it is not cured by electricity, but by the entirely different and less certain treatment of absorbtion and pressure!

We know very well that the space between the scrotum and anus on the living subject is almost invariably moist and that this moisture is saline in its nature. The lead plate of the compress coming in contact with the skin is acted upon by this moisture and oxide of lead is the result. The compress naturally produces an irritating and sudorific effect on the parts and a consequent opening of the pores of the skin, the oxide of lead is absorbed and acting as an astringent and sedative upon the duct, together with the pressure, produces the desired results, and it may be possible that the pressure alone is the prime factor in the cure. Some physicians do not believe in the absorbtion theory.

If Dr. Jones, or any other physician, having a case of spermatorrhœa will fasten tightly to the perineal space a bit of lead alone he can easily prove the theory I have here advanced, and he will be convinced that there is no electricity in his compress, although the disease is frequently treated by electricity and usually with great success.

N. Y. City. T. Cleland, M. D.

[For the Brief.]

Maternal Impressions.

Editor Medical Brief—I fully believe what Blonde says about nearly every person being marked, and hope he will give us more of his experience. For thirty years I have observed many cases. Some thirty years ago, a lady, enceinte, made a visit on a steamer for the first time, and became alarmed at the noise of the machinery; her boy would almost go into convulsions, even at the noise of a saw or a corn sheller, and scream at the top of his voice. Another greatly enjoyed sailing and fishing in a pleasure boat, and her boy has a mania for fishing and sailing. Another had too small temporary bruises on her right hip, and her child has these same bruises in the same place, only they are indelible. I am fully convinced that the happiness or misery of most persons depend upon pre-natal impressions.

Jas. F. Latham, M. D.

Haslin, N. C.

Digitized by Google

[For the Brief.]

Strangulated Hernia.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—In May number of the BRIEF, page 236, Dr. A. R. Booth, of Shreveport, La., in an article about strangulated hernia, said he never found this simple and rational method (reduction by inversion) laid down in text books. In answer, I advise the doctor to read the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, issue of April, 1874, page 328, where he will find a long article on the subject, by Daniel Leasure, M. D., of Pittsburg, Pa., followed by report of several very successful cases of reduction by inversion, and the report of a fatal case, by consequence of "jerks" given to the body when held in suspension. The autopsy made in this case the next day, showed portions of fleurs and omentum in the sac, filling the hernial cavity and neck, and the corresponding portion of omentum and gut in the abdominal cavity, torn loose from the strangulated part left in the sac, the line of separation being the line of demarkation of the bite of the ligamentous stricture.

In the same publication, issue of July, 1874, page 264, the doctor will find an article on spontaneous reduction of a strangulated hernia, by inversion, after twenty-six hours duration. In the issue of January, 1875, page 276, a statement was communicated to the Surgical Society of Paris, France, by M. Perrier, of a case of strangulated inguine-scrotal hernia, reduced by a new method, consisting in an assistant raising on his shoulders the legs of the patient until the head and shoulders only rest on the bed.

In the April number, 1875, page 576, is an extract of the *France Medical*, Nov. 14, 1874, relating another case of strangulated hernia reduced by the inversion method.

In the half-yearly Abstract of Medical Science, January, 1871, page 207, C. Holthouse, F. R. C. S., Surgeon of the Westminster Hospital, said: "Whatever be the condition of a recent irreducible hernia, so long as there is an absence of general symptoms, the patient's life is in no danger; herniotomy is not only unnecessary but unjustifiable. It is unnecessary, because the greater number of these hernia do, after a longer or shorter period, become reducible, and either return spontaneously, or by very slight manipulation. It is unjustifiable, because it jeopardizes the patient's life, without any adequate advantage, present or prospective." Then he gives the description of several cases reduced by inversion. I can report several cases in my practice, reduced by the inversion method. I have been very careful, in every case, to avoid "jerks" of any kind, using, when needed, very gentle taxia, and as little manipulation as possible. Very often, when the patient is held in a vertical position from the sternum up to the knees, and the head and shoulders resting on the bed, in a very short time the hernia returns without help, and sometimes returns spontaneously.

A. D'ARCOURT, M. D.
Jonesboro, Ill.

[For the Brief.]

The Man with a Double Set of Ribs.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Professor Thomas, the Zulu, has been traveling over the country advertising himself as "Nature's Greatest Wonder;" that he has two sets of ribs and is also able to displace his heart to the lower left part of his abdomen, also to the lower right side of the abdomen, etc. He also says he can stop the beating of his heart for fifty seconds. This man is black, standing about five feet seven inches, is quite muscular and is sixty-two years old. He claims to be from Zululand. He came to this country in 1823, but returned two years later. He was in Ottowa, this county,

Digitized by Google

last week, and created quite a sensation among physicians and citizens generally. The local papers were full of his wonderful works. The manager brought me a letter from Ottowa, signed by physicians and others, asking me to examine "the wonder." On request of the manager to do so at 4 o'clock at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, I called on his sable highness and made a careful examination of the man. Seating himself in a chair, his chest and abdomen exposed, he began by bringing all the abdominal muscles into action. After moderate exercise, three or four minutes, the muscles and intestines began rolling like a large bowl of dough, suddenly, but at will, became like iron, and the recti-muscles were contracted to their utmost capacity. The recti-muscles, two in number, arise from the front and crest of the os pubes and are inserted into the cartilages of the fifth, sixth and seventh ribs—two front vertical muscles. In these muscles are three transverse lines—lines transverse—of ligamentous structure, the vestiges of the abdominal ribs of reptiles. Between these fibrous lines is situated the contractible or muscular tissue, and it is these muscles thrown into a perfectly rigid condition for a few seconds, just as the muscles of the arm are hardened at will, that produces the extra ribs. At the same time the transversalis and oblique muscles are as tense as boards, and in a moment of time he relaxes one set and sets the others firm, so as to crowd the intestines into one corner of the abdomen, producing a tumor the size of a large fist. This tumor he calls his heart, but on listening at the proper place I found the heart pumping its scarlet fluid to every part of the body, increased in action, from the great muscular effort produced in the bowels. His next feat was to stop his heart beating for fifty seconds. Taking a full inspiration and holding his breath, he quickly uses all the power within him to contract every muscle, and particularly those of the chest. Momentarily the heart sound is lost, but not from the heart stopping, but from the great and sudden contraction of the heavy pectoral muscles, the ear does not fit close to the chest and of course the sound is lost, but by quick and firm pressure, the ear adapts itself to the tense ridges of the muscles, and the beating, though feeble, is distinctly heard. The pulse at the wrist is weakened from two causes, viz.: great muscular strain and partial arrest or rather retardation of the circulation resulting from the voluntary suspension of respiration. When the effort is made to stop the heart the man strains every muscular fibre of his body under control of the will, so that on touching the muscles anywhere they are as firm as a rock.

The fellow is a muscular prodigy, but a fraud so far as the displacement of his heart or extra ribs is concerned.

Streator, Ill. JNO. J. TAYLOR, M. D.

[For the Brief.]

Maternal Impressions.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF: — I wish to give some of the believers in maternal impressions a question for solution:

Mrs. E., while in her sixth month of pregnancy, looked very unexpectedly and with great sympathy upon a legless pup. The interested lady neighbors watched with ceaseless anxiety to her confinement, fearing and knowing that the babe would be legless, armless, or some other maternal mark. The anxiously eventful confinement came at last in regular order, presenting a fine boy, regular in all of his features, and perfect in development.

Question: Why were the uneasy disappointed, as the arms and legs were present, and maternal marks absent?

G. H. SULLIVAN, M. D.
Gadsden, Tenn.

Digitized by Google

THE MEDICAL BRIEF.

LAWRENCE & SON,
PUBLISHERS.
Cor. 8th and Olive, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK OFFICE, - - 150 Nassau Street.
M. HAMAN, Manager.

Vol. X. AUGUST, 1882. No. 8.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

United States and Canada . .	per annum	$2 00
England and British Colonies .	"	15s
France and Belgium	"	18 francs
Germany	per annum	18 reichmarks

These rates include postage.
Advertising rates sent on application.

Do not use the metric system.
Write *only on one side* of the paper.
See how *short* and *plain* you can write.
Do not send postage stamps for subscriptions.
Only one article desired from any one writer in *same issue.*
The MEDICAL BRIEF *will not* be sent ANY LONGER THAN PAID FOR.
Write articles intended for publication and matter for editor *on separate pieces of paper.*
Use as few technical terms as possible; the best educated writers use the simplest and plainest language.
Articles sent for publication in the MEDICAL BRIEF *must not contain more than seven hundred words.* Short, practical, *brief, items* always wanted.
The MEDICAL BRIEF is mailed on the first of each month. If a number fails to reach you we will supply it; provided we are notified within a month.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

We will supply any MEDICAL BOOK, no matter by whom published, at publisher's price, postage paid. Address, MEDICAL BRIEF, St. Louis.

[For the Brief.]

Abortive Treatment of Pneumonia.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—This fell destroyer of human life begins the attack with chill, pain, cough, dyspnœa, expectoration, and rusty sputa; children do not expectorate. Pneumonia nearly always attacks the lower portion of the lobes. Phthisis always the apex. Pneumonia is very much like a burn. I is far more grave when it attacks the apex. In this part you may expect phthisis to follow.

We have all noticed the origin of local lesions, attended by the exudation of fibrinous products, resulting in fever of several days' duration. This material pours forth on amputated limbs, thus showing that nature has a great supply stowed away for her time of need.

The spider-web-like and porous nature of the lung tissue, the complexity of the pulmonary circulation, its infinitesimal windings and distended capillaries exposed to the air of different degrees of temperature, it is not surprising that any sudden influx of blood, made adhesive by the formation of fibrin, should close the delicate net-work of the lungs. Thus closed, thus obstructed, one of two things must take place, viz: exudation. or degeneration There being nothing to prevent, the whole substance of a lung may be filled with this product if not arrested. This disease is not self-limited, but can be aborted in its course. There are four points in the treatment of this disease which should always be kept in view. First, give rest to the injured organ; second, arrest congestion; third, reduce pulse and temperature; fourth, sustain the system.

Having drawn the above outlines, I will now give my plan of treatment:

If the tongue indicates the use of calomel, I give it combined with ipecac, five and five every three hours, till the bowels have been moved several times. If the calomel be not indicated, I use the syringe every twenty-four hours to get an action from the bowels. I continue from the onset to use ipecac in sub-nauseating doses till the decline of the fever. When the fever remits the least conceivable amount, or the skin is the least moist with perspiration, I begin with twenty grains of quinine every four hours, which usually breaks up the fever in forty-eight to seventy hours. Opium, in some form, should be given freely, to give rest to the injured organ, and to arrest congestion. If the patient complains of the bad effect of the opium, five grains oxalate cerium, four drops of

Digitized by Google

tinct. aconite root, given with each powder, will soothe the patient if his bowels are open. If the patient does not arouse from sleep easily, the intervals are increased. Hot turpentine stupes should be applied over the affected organ till the surface is deeply reddened. Should the skin be hot, harsh, and dry, I put the smallest conceivable amount of tartar emetic into a glass of water and order a teaspoonful to be taken every hour until the skin begins to act, then stop at once.

The first three indications being met, the fourth should be carried out or watched after with the most profound care from the beginning by giving good brandy or whisky with carb. ammonia and sufficient nourishment.

T. H. GORDON, M. D.
Tallahatchie County, Miss.

[For the Brief.]

Autopsia Cadaverica of Guiteau.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—It is reported that at the post-mortem examination of Guiteau that the doctors found his brain in a normal condition. How this could be reconciled with the added statement that "the brain mass was too soft to allow of a plaster cast being taken of it," we can only leave to the wonderfully scientific surgeons making the autopsy. Could it have all been true?

A. C. MATCHETTE, M. D.
Bourbon, Ind.

[For the Brief.]

Palpitation of the Heart.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—In answer to J. A. Weisinger, M. D., in the May number of BRIEF, relative to a case of palpitation of the heart, I would advise him to examine the spinal column. He will probably find tenderness in the dorsal region. If so, after local blistering strichnia and iron will complete the cure.

Ireland, Ind. E. A. GLEZEN, M. D.

[For the Brief.]

Mistletoe.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—In April number, Dr. E. W. Lane asks for the medicinal properties of the mistletoe, riscum album, a parasitic plant, which grows on a number of trees. That of the oak (ris. quercium) has been most celebrated, but it does not differ from the others. It was, at one time, much used in epilepsy and other neuroses. The operation of mistletoe is as uncertain as its virtues are doubtful. In Europe, however, the dried twigs and leaves of the mistletoe have alone been used in medicine, and chiefly as a remedy for epilepsy, although sometimes for hysteria. It was formerly given in powder in the dose of from ten to sixty grains, or in a decoction made with from half an ounce to two ounces of the plant in eight ounces of water, and in tablespoonful doses several times a day.

S. L. BARBER, M. D.
Cottageville, W. Va.

[For the Brief.]

A Vehicle for Salicylic Acid.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF: — Seeing several articles in your valuable journal on the mode of administering Salicylic acid, induces me to offer mine, though not original. I have never prescribed it in any other form than the following, which has proven satisfactory:

R. Acid Salicylic.....6½ drachms.
Potass. Bicarb.....5½ drachms.
Vini Colchici fl.....1 ounce.
Aquæ.....2 ounces.

M. Sig.: One teaspoonful every three or four hours.

Effervescence takes place when the bicarbonate is added; therefore it must be mixed in a large salts mouth bottle, or some similar vessel. Would like to get the treatment of some of your subscribers who have had experience, with good results, for severe, acute and chronic scrofulous ophthalmia.

Santuc, S. C. GEO. DOUGLASS, M. D.

Digitized by Google

[For the Brief.]

Answer to Queries.

BY I. J. M. GOSS, A. M., M. D.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Dr. Wm. M. Jones, of Jerusalem, Ga., asks me for treatment for menorrhagia in a young woman. The case is rather dysmenorrhœa—painful menstruation. He says there is labor-like pains, which seem to proceed from the left ovaria, profuse flow of dark blood, with clots, nausea, vomiting and some diarrhœa. Now, I extract from my manuscript upon the "Practive of Medicine:" Treatment—For the pain, I give sixty to eighty drops of fld ext. of viburnum prunifolium, or the same of the viburnum opulus, every half hour, until the pain ceases. The hemorrhage will be checked with the tinct. of oil of erigeron (one to nine drachms of alcohol) in doses of a teaspoonful every hour or two, according to the severity of the hemorrhage. If this does not check, add equal quantities of the tinct. of cinnamon, and give two teaspoonfuls every hour or two. If this fails in six or eight hours, then give one drachm of the tinct. of trillium pendulatum every two hours, alternated with thirty or forty drops of ustilago maidis (corn smut ext.) every two hours, especially if the abdomen seems large or swollen, and alternate this with twenty to thirty drops of saffron (tinct. saturated) every two hours. After the hemorrhage is partially checked, if there is still passive flow for several days, the tinct. of hamamelis, in doses of three to five drops every three hours, is a valuable remedy, and so is apocynum cannabinum, in doses of two to five drops, every three hours.

Dr. Gardner, of Levasy, Mo., says: A Mr. G., aged forty-five years, was wounded and had the left arm amputated at the shoulder, and the middle finger of the right hand at the second joint. Both wounds soon healed; but since then his digestive organs have been on the constipated order, and he has had frequent attacks of otitis and sometimes otorrhœa. On exposure to cold (I suppose he means cold air or wind) his hand and face became spotted (ecchymosed), in fact, his entire surface gets in the same condition; these are large spots about the size of a silver dollar, irregularly shaped. These spots remain as long as the patient is exposed to cold, but disappear on coming into a warm room, leaving the patient partly blind, dull, drowsy, and with a deep, aching pain in the head, in the frontal part. And such is the case on arising in the morning (headache I guess he means). Now, doctor, you have here a case of reflected nervous irritation, which seems especially to affect the vasa-motor nervous system, which controls the venous capillaries. This ecchymosis upon coming into the cold air, only shows enfeeblement of the vasa-motor nerves, which allows passive hyperæmia to take place from the chilling effects of cold air, which is relieved by the stimulus of warm air. Breathing three to five drops of nitrate of amyl would give the same relief. The pain in the head calls for three to five drops of tinct. of belladonna. For the constipation give nux vomica and cascara sagrada.

Dr. J. T. Todd, of Shady Grove, Ky., asks for treatment for a case of general dropsy. He says: My patient is a boy about ten years of age, and has been the subject of chronic chills (enlarged spleen I guess). The doctor says he has tried all the remedies recommended in the text books, but he does not tell us what they were. Well, if the readers will pardon me, I will extract from my "Practice" the following treatment: I would advise the tinct. of apocynum cannabinum, in doses of fifteen to twenty drops, of the saturated tinct. of the green root, every hour or two, as the patient can tolerate it without vomiting or purging, and this may be alternated with eight or ten

Digitized by Google

drops of the tinct. of digitalis, and at the same time patient should drink a tea of pipsissewa and the dwarf elder, or take one drachm of acetate of potass. every hour, until free diuresis takes place, then at longer intervals, so as to keep up the diuretic effect. And when the serum is nearly removed, then give iron, the carbonate or Vallet's iron mass or iron by hydrogen, and the tinct. of helonias dioica—as blood-makers and restorers. Examine the liver and spleen, one or both are probably enlarged, if so proper remedies must be given to reduce them, as chionanthus, celandine, euonymus, ceanothus and such other remedies as have direct effect on the liver and spleen.

Marietta, Ga.

[For the Brief.]

Xerophthalmia—Malaria.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—"Inquirer" on page 600, November number of the BRIEF, 1881, asks for diagnosis, of a case of dryness of conjunctiva. I would diagnose it as a case of xerophthalmia, which is due to a thickening of the conjunctiva, its epithelial surface being rough and scaly. This condition is due to atrophy of the conjunctiva, sub-conjunctival tissue and even to the cartilage, all of which undergo cicatrical changes. The secreting apparatus of the conjunctiva is more less destroyed, and this membrane assumes more the character of the cutio. On this account the eye appears dry, producing the annoying sensation of heat, dryness and stiffness in the eye.

Xerophthalmia is generally caused by long continued and severe inflammation of the conjunctiva, more especially by the chronic diffused granular ophthalmia, or it may be due to malaria, diphtheria, traumatism, etc.

The treatment is very uncertain as to a permanent cure. We can only endeavor to remedy the dryness of the eye due to the absence of its normal secretions by frequent use of some irritating, oleaginous preparations such as:

R. Vaseline.....1 ounce.
Yellow Oxide of Mercury.....3 grains.
M. Sig.: Use on edge of lids, also a small piece as large as a pin head may be put on the under side of the lids.

If of a scrofulous nature give cod liver oil, syrup iodide of iron, etc.

I would suggest to Dr. J. A. Weisinger, of Brown's Station, Ala., for his case of palpitation of the heart, described on page 226, May number of the BRIEF, cactus grandiflora.

Dr. H. F. Adams, on page 7, January number of the BRIEF, says: "I understand malaria to be the result of low, swampy districts, and diseases contracted in these localities are generally of an intermittent type, if it is caused by the decomposition of vegetables, why don't the decomposition on high and table lands produce like results?" Now, he says: "We do know that families residing near the large packing houses in St. Louis and Chicago are, as a general thing, the most healthful." You can find cases of intermittents any place, it makes no difference whether it is on high, table, or swampy ground, provided you have the three essential factors to the production of the specific cause, viz.: An absolute temperature of 60° for two months, vegetable matter in a state of decomposition, and a certain amount of moisture. Now, if Dr. Adams will sleep one night on the ground floor of a building near a locality like this, I think he could be very easily persuaded into the notion that the "great American bottom" is not the healthiest place in the world. I hope the doctor is aware of the fact that animal matter in a state of putrefaction or decomposition never caused a case of malarial fever.

ALBERT H. CORDIER, M. D.
Laura, Kas.

Digitized by Google

[For the Brief.]

Articular Rheumatism.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF: — In the April number of the BRIEF appeared a query from Dr. Blankton on the subject of rheumatism The doctor asks for the pathology and treatment of acute articular and muscular rheumatism. Of the pathology it would hardly be worth the while to speak, for the motto of this journal must be infringed upon long before the subject was finished. It is not necessary to say that there are points of difference between the treatment of the affections which would render their consideration together impracticable, not to say injudicious. The doctor asks if nothing better than salicylic acid can be offered. If the doctor will discard the acid entirely and use the salt, salicylate of soda, instead, he will in most cases neither have reason to regret the change nor occasion to find fault with the remedy in articular rheumatism. The acid is bulky, and if not used with some solvent which changes it into a salt, is disagreeable to the taste, while the salt mentioned is soluble in water, and with glycerine forms a not unpleasant mixture. My rule for its administration is to begin with ten grains every two hours, unless the disease has existed for some time, when I give fifteen or twenty grains every two hours, alternated with two grains of quinine in same time, if indicated. It seldom requires more than twenty-four or thirty-six hours to secure such freedom from pain as was before to be had only through hypodermics of morphia. Where pain is so severe as to interfere with rest, I always give a hypodermic injection of morphia and atropia. It husbands the strength and enables the patient to keep the affected joints at complete rest—always an important consideration. The foregoing is, in brief, the method of treating articular rheumatism that I have followed for some time, and I have had no reason to ponder over its inefficiency nor deplore the results obtained. I have not been able to detect any tendency to heart complications, and in fact I am of the opinion that it will, if commenced early enough, abridge the duration of the disease, as well as the tendency to heart complications. Acute articular rheumatism is a disease not always, nor indeed generally, one that is treated with results such as one could wish for. My experience has been that the cause of this has not been the inefficiency of remedies, but the late period in the course of the disease in which the medical man is called in. There is a popular notion that if St. Jacobs Oil or some other highly vaunted specific for a thousand and one ills and pains is applied, the doctor's services need not be secured, and it is often only after the house has been made to smell like a blanket full of wet cats that a doctor is called. By this time, if the case be at all severe, the disease has so far advanced as to render any and all treatment as unsatisfactory to the patient as it is to the doctor. So it happens that it is only in the exceptional cases that we are able to test the value or reverse of any remedy. And just as long as people will be gulled (which means to the end of time), just so long will the treatment of rheumatism be unsatisfactory. A little experience I lately had may serve to illustrate my point: Some time since I was called to see a true son of the Emerald Isle, who had been laid up with "rheumatz" for months. When I went into the house I stopped breathing, out of regard for my olfactories. I found the patient in a bad state of repair. He assured me that he had no hopes of my ability to do him any good, for he had used the oils of all the saints he could name, besides Brown's, Smith's and Jones' liniments, and all to no purpose. He then opened up his clothes, and the thought came over me that he

Digitized by Google

must have a skunk or two concealed about his person. With a longing for fresh air, I hastily advised a hot bath, with plenty of soap, and an interment of his garments. I left, and on my return, next day, I found my patient much improved in body as well as in odor. In a short time he was able to be out, and made a good recovery. But he never forgot the hot bath, and at my last visit, in a fine burst of confidence he assured me that that was the first water that had touched his back in sixteen years, and I believe it was.

J. A. De Armond, M. D.

Leclaire, Iowa.

[For the Brief.]

Specifics—Two-fold Action of Drugs.

Editor Medical Brief:—There is not so much danger of the two-fold action of drugs being called in question, perhaps, as the particular use I have made of that fact. And yet, in reading our best medical authors, we are constrained to conclude that they have but an indifferent conception of this very important fact. To illustrate: M. Trousseau regards the primary effect of medicines as a reaction in given cases, from the secondary, or what I have called, the toxic effect of drugs. In his lecture on purgatives (Therapeutics, Vol. II., p. 183), he says: "But the use of cathartics is itself a cause of constipation, according to the law of reaction so universally applicable in the system."

I am conscious of the audacity of calling in question the position of this eminent French therapeutist. But since he only leads where the majority follows, just as he follows the lead of many who preceded him, some one must challenge (and if the position is not tenable), will throw down the gauntlet sooner or later. Now the question is, why do cathartics constipate? The received opinion is stated by M. Trousseau, as "the law of reaction." I am not satisfied with the answer, and my reasons are as follows: First—The primary and secondary action of drugs is a recognized fact; or, if not universally recognized, is a fact, nevertheless. Second—This fact is basis ample on which to rest the rationale of the constipating power of purgative medicines.

In a former communication, I stated that the primary action of a drug was the first effect produced on the system by the smallest dose capable of producing an effect. That the secondary, or heroic, or toxic effect, was the effect produced by large doses of medicine. This seems the most natural way of stating the proposition. Now for illustrations. It is a very old practice in diarrhœa and dysentery, to begin the treatment with a cathartic, a dose of castor oil, or "calomel and jalap," or some other evacuant, not knowing just why they did it, only knowing that it often succeeded. If the doctor was pressed for a reason for such treatment, he could at best but fall back on the theory of "reaction" above stated. But it is not reaction, but a fixed law of drug-action. The primary action of cathartics is to constipate. Upon what other principle can we account for the use of sulph. magnesia (epsom salts) in dysentery? Because only the primary action is called for; therefore, minute doses are given with the best effect, and that by "regular" physicians (I intend no reflection on "regulars," being a graduate myself of one of the most regular of our medical universities.) So, in giving a dose of castor oil in the beginning of treatment in the diarrhœa, or dysentery case, the philosophy of the treatment is this: After the secondary or toxic action has expended its expulsive and evacuating power, enough of the drug remains in the system to produce the primary or constipating effect.

Digitized by Google

Right here steps in an immutable law to cast light on this hitherto hoary mystery —why cathartics constipate. This law, the two-fold action of drugs, may be further illustrated by taking a case directly the opposite of the above—constipation. If we have a case of chronic constipation on hand, the intelligent physician never thinks of effecting a cure by heroic doses of cathartics, but by minute doses of medicines, whose heroic tendencies are to narcosis and constipation, such as nux vomica, belladonna and opium

For this purpose, M. Trousseau recommends belladonna, in doses one-half smaller than the first trituration of the homœopaths (Therapeutics, Vol. II., p. 241), while nux vomica is used in even smaller doses, in treatment of chronic constipation. I have had success in a chronic case of constipation, brought on by lead poisoning, by the exhibition of minute doses of opium, alternated with nux vomica. Therefore, we are not compelled to fall back upon the very impalpable, mysterious something, called "reaction" to explain the constipating powers of cathartics. It is based upon a law in nature, but too little understood or appreciated, namely: That this is the primary action of these drugs; or, in other words, to refer again to the purgative treatment of diarrhœa, if minute doses had been given of these cathartics, the constipating power would have been evolved without the drastic action. When we are not too proud to learn (whoever may be the teacher), then will there be an advance all along the line; and when we act more fully in view of the two-fold virtues of drugs, we will have doubled the capacity of our materia medica, and brought a mild force into the field that will bless where heroic action might ban.

J. F. Goldman, M. D.

Huntsville, Ala.

[For the Brief.]

Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.

Editor Medical Brief:—Having noticed in the Brief of May, 1882, Dr. A. J. Foster's (of Othello, Miss) article on meningitis, also R. S. M., M. D., of Peters, N. C., asking for best treatment of same, I am constrained to give my first experience in its pathology and treatment. During the autumn of 1860 an epidemic prevailed through Oktibbeha County, Miss., where I reside, termed influenza, presenting itself under two distinct varieties, spending its whole force upon the nervous system. In the one, the patient would be in the midst of his usual health, and without any premonitive whatever, be seized with the most agonizing pain in his foot, knee, heel, toe, or teeth, no fever at first, tongue clean, digestion and appetite good. This condition would not continue more than three days before the whole system would become involved in general derangement, tongue become heavily coated, bowels torpid, fever of a low character, loss of appetite, rapid emaciation, but muscular strength wonderfully preserved. Then at an indefinite time would come a truce in all the symptoms, tongue clean, fever subsided, appetite return, but the pains in the extremities continue, to be followed by fever, foul tongue, etc., again, thus alternating until a truce would be prolonged into convalescence, or the functional derangement in the attack would persist, and the patient finally die of irritative debility. Is not the nervous system of animal life here primarily involved? Is it not a case of cerebro spinal irritation unconnected with phlogosis, and the functional derangement entirely secondary? In the early treatment of this variety, and with this view of its pathology, the main reliance was placed on gelsemium as a cerebro spinal sedative, with the happiest results; when resorted to in this stage in efficient doses,

Digitized by Google

the second stage was mild, or did not occur at all. The other variety, like the one just described, was ushered on without previous intimation of disease. Perhaps I can better describe this variety by transcribing a case from an old note book: Matilda, a negress, of stout, athletic constitution, twenty-four years of age, went to bed at nine o'clock in her usual health. At twelve o'clock it became necessary, on the part of her husband, to awaken her to pay some attention to her child, then one year old. His efforts to that effect were wholly unavailing. I was summoned to her. Before my arrival a warm bath had been used and mustard applied by her employer. I found the patient unconscious, but calm and quiet, countenance indicating no distress whatever; skin cool and pleasant, pulse full, slow, and occasionally intermitting. Presented cups to nuchæ, hot mustard pediluvium, and mustard to spine, fully convinced, however, that treatment was useless. I placed myself at the bedside, to watch the progress and result of the case. In half an hour her pulse was intermittent, but full, and continued more and more so until it ceased altogether, and the patient died without a struggle, the countenance retaining its calm expression after death. Is not the nervous system of organic life here deeply involved—in a condition of diminished sensibility or excitability, as it were, paralyzed? In the above description I have endeavored to portray the two varieties as they presented themselves in their most aggravated forms. By far the majority of cases were of an intermediate grade, partaking somewhat of the peculiar characteristics of each in the different stages of its progress—the nervous system at first in an intense degree of excitement calling for the use of sedatives, then in a few days lapsing into extreme prostration, with an imperfect exertion of all the functional acts, calling for a reverse order of treatment. Believing gelsemium to be the true antipode of strychnine in its action on the cerebro spinal system, it was used in these cases of nervous prostration, but without satisfactory results, the patients not dying from prostration of that system of nerves, but paralysis of the organic system. The only description I have been able to find in any of the books presenting similar features, is a quotation from the report of the Boston Medical Society, by Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D., in his manual of pathology and practice, which reads thus: "There was universal deadly coldness, the skin as white as polished marble and smooth, countenance perfectly placid, pulse imperceptible at the wrist, action of the heart scarcely to be felt, respiration only by gasping, and that not frequent." These were called the lethargic cases, and correspond in the main with my second variety, or lesion in the functions of the organic system of nerves. Dr. Dickson further remarked in relation to the same epidemic prevalence, men died in the fields, being seized when at work and sinking before they could be carried home; others, again, seemed to be taken off by the most inadequate ailments, "dying," as the phrase was, "of a pain in the foot, or ankle, or knee, or wrist." This corresponds in many respects with my cerebro spinal variety. In the treatment of cerebro spinal meningitis, I would use fl. ext. gelsemium or the tincture of the green root in controlling doses. It will greatly relieve the opisthotonus and cerebral disturbance; combat the bilious tendency with calomel, and the intermittent with sulph. quinine, still adhering to the gelsemium. I think the gelsemium worthy of trial in all cases of opisthotonus.

I congratulate the BRIEF on its neat and beautiful appearance. It is a handsome journal, containing volumes of useful and instructive matter, well worthy

Digitized by Google

the patronage of all M. D.'s who love their profession.

J. G. MONTGOMERY, M. D.
Starkville, Miss.

[For the Brief.]

General Information.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—F. A. Packard, Monmouth, and D. B. G., Brandon, Mississippi, in May BRIEF, in respect to vaccine, ask some very pertinent questions, that I hope will call forth a general discussion, but more particularly as to the mode of obtaining and keeping pure virus. I, for one, think the question settled as to the prophylactic influence of pure bovine virus, but I believe much is impure, and why? I was startled to know that glycerine generates decomposition in the crusts, as during the past winter I have vaccinated hundreds from the above combination, crusts obtained from the Jenner Farm, Pennsylvania, but I confess the majority of my subjects had developed an eruption much like varioloid, with high fevers, and some with diarrhœa, and for months the arms refused to heal. I offer the theory of Prof. Scudder, that a second crust, or one prematurely loosened, generates pus, and thereby renders it possible, and even probable, to transmit syphilis or any other malady.

H. V. M., Leesburg, Mo., for ovarian neuralgia, give fl. ext. macrotys ten drops every two hours.

G. C. B., Vernon, Ala, for gonorrhœa, put your patient on:

R. Magnes. Sulph.....1 ounce.
Pulv. Cubebs.....2 drachms.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful as often as required to insure two evacuations each day.

R. Tinct. Phytolac.....10 minims.
Tinct. Stavasag.....10 minims.
Sig.: Before meals and on going to bed.

Inject with rubber syringe, and hold, five minims each of fl. ext. eucalyptus and hydrastus to syringeful of warm water, three times a day. Wash out bladder once a week, or fill with a force syringe, using one drachm chl. potass. to q. s. warm water; strict diet, etc.

B. W. D., Montgomery: In neuralgia look after uterine trouble; then give quinine pills, four grains every four hours.

T. A. Taylor, Mintonville, Ky.: In stenosis, dilate cervix with maleswort, and use sponge tent, as far up as possible, one week before menstruation, and at the same time giving:

R. Ext. Macrotys fl.....1 ounce.
Ext. Black Haw fl.....1 ounce.
Tinct. Pulsatil.....1 drachm.
M. Sig.: Ten to thirty minims every two to three hours.

D. B. Burns, Randall, Ark., bad case of esophageal spasm, with paralysis of sensory fibers of medulla: Have done too much. Your phos. strych. and sympathy was all well enough, but first rely on ten or twelve grain doses of brom. am., before meals and at bed time, and after a time alternate with the above as formerly. Three times a day rub back of neck with your hottest liniment.

G. A. Weisinger, Brown's Station, Ala.: Your patient is anæmic. The tumor is imaginary, but an irritable uterus, enlarged, rests on the abdominal and illiac arteries, hence the false impression conveyed. Apply to and into cervical canal, once a week, sesqui carbon. potass. sol. on cotton swab, till all the granulations and erosions are removed. Then once a week introduce against cervix, and allow to remain for twenty-four hours, if not expelled, a cotton bolus, to which a cord is attached, dipped into a cream-like paste or mixture of glycerine and subnit. bis., with occasional washes with warm water to which has been added a few drops of hydrast. can., ext. cactus grand. and pulsatilla, of each five minims every three hours.

Nearly every case of membranous croup can be cured by the use of ten minims each of fl. ext. eucalyptus and fl. ext. jaborandi every half hour.

Moulton, Ia. M. L. DOOM, M. D.

Digitized by Google

[For the Brief.]

Malaria.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—As there has been so much said in the BRIEF about malaria, will you permit me to advance a new idea on the subject. I have been an interested reader, and have been in hopes some one would be able to give what would appear to me a rational theory, if not scientific facts; but, to my mind, nothing has appeared, particularly different from the old ones of those who confessed their ignorance, except the paper in which was presented the animalcule theory of an experimentalist, who, it would seem, had discovered them in marsh gasses, which we do not doubt. It would be strange if such beings could not be discovered in marsh gas, when every thing beside is known to have living organisms in it. Granted—Is it true that living beings, let them be infusoria, monads, bacteria, or micrococcus, etc., could enter the circulation, propagate and grow upon the blood disk, when it required such peculiar conditions of decomposition to at first produce them. Every living thing lives and thrives best in a native soil, and out of it they are apt to perish. I am inclined to think a part, at least, of the accepted theory is incorrect; and in its place will give my reasons for the brethren to think, criticise, and enlarge upon.

Malaria is a fact, to me at least. But what is it you ask? To answer, let me state an axiom of science. All substance is resolvable into classes of matter, mineral and vegetable. (These two, like the vowels and consonants in our alphabet, which enter into and compose all variety of language, representing all variety of ideas and thoughts.) So these two classes of elements comprise all the compounds, and simple elements in nature, and all are resolvable, or nearly so, into the two gasses called oxygen and hydrogen. Three-fourths of the substance of the earth have them in combination of one to eight; and the other fourth, it is possible, is made up of the same gasses in different proportions. All nature is composed of force, or permeated by it. To have motion, force must either have two poles or be subject to two conditions. In nature we find these two conditions: One positive, the other negative; one attracts, the other repels; one is male, the other female; one is cold, the other is heat; one is oxygen, the other is hydrogen. Hydrogen has been proven to be mineral and oxygen to be vegetable. Now, with these two postulates, we are ready to proceed to malaria and its cause, and why its effects, and why do we find malaria about low, marshy grounds, river bottoms, etc.

Under the law of atomagnetism, or the polarity of atoms, like will attract its like by its opposite poles. The mineral and vegetable gasses are both more abundant in those places, and a quicker union of particles takes place; vegetable substances are rapidly formed and decomposed by the excess of oxygen thrown off, which, uniting with the gasses evolved by the growth and decay, effect a putrid condition, which, in turn, waits for a new evolution of living organisms. Now, just here, between the death of the old and birth of the new, we have a septic poison which I conceive is malaria, and is that dread unknown agent of disease and death. It being in some instances the state between vegetable and animal (and let me say here, animal is only concentrated vegetable) life, and is not fit for food, but is absolutely waste material, and, as such, should not pass into the system. We have in this the agent which produces a typho-malarial disease, simply because it is septic in its qualities. I do not think that a vitalized substance can become cause of disease, but unvitalized, always. It is the unvitalized substance that is possi-

Digitized by Google

ble to new evolutions, and by being under the action of ferments, the law of atomagnetism is seen in force by new manifestations, such as we behold in the abnormal, functional actions. We perceive here, we have a duplex cause, in vegetable and animal effluvia. The animalcules which are evolved, may be beings of only minutes, hours, or days passing through the stages of life and death; hence, not only a cause, but a growing cause, for a typhoid sequal to severe malarial or miasmatic disease found in many places. These ideas are well supported by our therapeutics. Antiseptics that are readily held in solution, and assimilable to the system, being the only remedies known. The salts of the bark, iodine, and acids, only effecting favorably the conditions of malarial and typhoid disease by destroying the ferment before it involves the retained secretions. How shall we prevent, or what are the sanitary conditions to prevent malaria? First, see that stagnant water is all removed, by giving circulating outlet. Water being the great solvent and absorbent, by reason of its containing, in excess, both the oxygen and hydrogen base, it will attract atomagnetically the malarial poison, and carry it away while evolution is taking place. Second, keep down excessive low vegetation, thereby lessening the excess of oxygen near the ground; and encourage the growth of tall growing trees, that the oxygen may be in excess, where it can find plenty of hydrogen, and form by union, water, thereby purifying the atmosphere of malarial districts. Third, to prevent contracting the disease, dress with non-conductors, and keep the surface of the body warm, that the nitrogenous substances may be well excreted by that means, preventing the ferment from being attracted to the nervo vital forces.

To cure, when attacked, apply both internally and externally, such antiseptics as experience teaches in every locality is best adapted to meet the exigencies of the cases; and, above all, help nature to depurate the blood by every means of excretion and secretion. Stimulants, internally and externally, will be found largely auxiliary to cure But I must close; I find no stopping place, but wait for further time and new space to continue.

GEO. W. CARPENDER, M. D.
South Bend, Ind.

[For the Brief.]

Incontinence of Urine.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Dr. M. L. Cutler, of Albert Lea, Minn., asks for a remedy for incontinence of urine. If he will give his son six drops fl. ext. rhus aromatica, three times a day, and at bed time, he will be satisfied with the result. It has never entirely failed in my hands. In one instance only was the results not altogether satisfactory, and in that case, had the dose been gradually increased, I believe a cure might have been reached.

Here is a case: A little girl, five years old, had evidently incipient diabetes insipidus, passing large quantities of limpid urine, and very frequently. She had but little control over her bladder, and at night she "made her bed to swim." Her mother was in despair, as "whipping did no good." I put her on five drop doses rhus aromatica, fl. ext., four times per day, with good results from the beginning, and a cure in two weeks.

J. F. GOLDMAN, M. D.
Huntsville, Ala.

The Leading Western Drug Journal.

THE
DRUG WORLD,

Keeps its readers posted in all advances made in Pharmacy, Chemistry, Etc. *Absolutely* indispensable to Druggists and Physicians who dispense their own medicines.

PRICE, PER YEAR, : : : : $2.00.

LAWRENCE & SON, Publishers, ST. LOUIS.

Digitized by Google

[For the Brief.]

Gallic Acid in Phthisis.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—On December 2, 1879, I was called to see Mr. F. H., aged twenty-nine years, whose condition at the time I visited him was a slight hacking cough with dyspepsia and general debility. I prescribed the usual remedies for cough and dyspepsia with good results for two weeks. After an exposure of himself in hauling turpentine and in rafting, he being part of the time in the water, he was taken down with pains in his chest with a frequent and severe cough, pallor, acceleration of the pulse and elevation of the temperature, fever, bright flush of cheeks, emaciation and diarrhœa. He was always cheerful and hopeful that he would recover, but at one time I thought that he had a slim chance, so did my friend Dr. Lee, whom I called in consultation in regard to his case. At the time I called in counsel his cheeks were hollow, the bones prominent, the skin and the nose sharpened and drawn, the eyes sunken, lips retracted so as to show the teeth, nails incurvated; the whole attended by a most affecting cough, aphthæ, sore throat, etc. He expectorated daily for fourteen days about two quarts of purulent masses that smelled terrible. Now for the treatment: We gave him cod-liver oil and alcohol, iron and quinine, and other tonics. We also used the hypophosphites of lime, etc., all of which did no good. It looked to me as if he was waiting for the boatman to carry him over. His wife one day said, "Doctor, Mr. H. is going to die, can you not do something more for him?" I said I would try, so I went home and looked over my medical books. I had gone through them fully in regard to his case when I thought I would take a look at the BRIEF; but before I commenced the treatment from the BRIEF I will state that he was confined to his bed for 170 days. Now, at this time, he is making a full day's work, from sun to sun, and in just as good health as he was before he was taken sick. My treatment of the case, taken from the BRIEF of 1877, June number, by Wm. H. Hull, M. D., of Philadelphia, on the use of gallic acid in phthisis. The doctor says (and I have found his treatment in two other cases to give me good results), "out of two hundred cases treated during the past seven months, I found but two who this remedy would not relieve." The formula I use is as follows:

R. Acidi Gallici..... 1 drachm.
Pulv. Doveri.....½ drachm.
Pulv. Cubebs..... 1 drachm.
Pulv. Acacie..... 1 drachm.
Pulv. Glycyrrh. rad...½ ounce.
M. Sig.: Half teaspoonful dry every three or four hours.

[A better formula, containing gallic acid, is:

R. Acidi Gallici..... 1 drachm.
Glycerinæ..... 3 ounces.
Listerine..... 5 ounces.
M. Sig.: One or two teaspoonfuls four or five times a day.

Listerine being the best antiseptic, the above formula is probably the best prescription for phthisis yet discovered. —ED.]

R. H. HOLLIDAY, M. D.
Guntly P. O., N. C.

[For the Brief.]

Typhoid Fever.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—In the May BRIEF, 1882, Dr. W. M. Aler asks some of the doctors to say whether typhoid fever can be aborted? My experience is that it can by the following treatment:

R. Syr. Rhubarb..... 4 ounces.
Tinct. Valerian..... 2 ounces.
Ol. Sassafras.....20 drops.
Piperin.....10 grains.
Sup. Carb. Soda.....20 grains.
Mix all together, except the valerian, then add it. Sig.: Teaspoonful from one to three hours, as the symptoms demand, in twice its bulk of sweet milk.

This will antidote the malaria in from three to five days.

GEO. KIDWELL, M. D.
Greenwood, Ark.

Digitized by Google

[For the Brief.]

Chronic Catarrh of the Womb.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—I would say to Dr. E. G. Farris, of Haysville, Ind., that just as a granular inflammation of the eye-lid is treated, so should chronic catarrh of the mucous lining of the womb be treated. That is to say, while constitutional remedies are important and should never be omitted, the greatest benefits are to be expected from local treatment. The agents that have been most successful in my hands are iodized chloral and phenol, the formula of which is as follows:

R. Iodinii Resub..... ½ ounce.
Acid Carbol. Cryst....1 ounce.
Chloral.....1 ounce.
M. Sig.: Rub the iodine and chloral to a powder and add the acid liquefied by heat. Next, add the undiluted liquid carbolic acid with a solution of one drachm of nitrate of silver to the ounce of glycerine. A saturated alcoholic tincture of iodine, pure fuming nitric acid, etc.

But I have derived the best satisfaction from the use of the saturated tincture of iodine. I apply these agents by means of a film of cotton wound evenly around one to two inches of the application, or uterine sound beginning at the tip. The application being thus prepared is dipped into the liquid and carried through a speculum up to the fundus of the womb, the object being to cauterize the whole mucous tract of the womb. With the exception of that of the acid, these applications are to be made once a week, and in order to insure a thorough cauterization, it is often better to make two or three applications, the one directly after the other until the walls of the uterus are irritated into contracting down upon the sound.

No other care is necessary in making these applications, except that before removing the speculum to swab out or syringe out that portion of the fluid that has run down over the posterior lip of the cervix.

The constitutional treatment consists of the internal administration of iron and of other tonics unless contra-indicated. To these may be added, when the uterus as a whole is hypertrophied, ergot, arsenic, etc., and when there is ovarian excitement, potassium bromide.

In Dr. Farris' case I would suggest the following:

R. Potass. Brom.....1½ ounces.
Tinct. Digitalis.....2 drachms.
Infus. Gentian Comp..8 ounces.
M. Sig.: Tablespoonful three times daily.

After a few weeks' use of this his patient will be enabled to sleep better, when the bromide may be discontinued or given only at night. Then give the following alteratives:

R. Amon. Chlor.....2 drachms.
Hydrag. Chlor. Cor....1 grain.
Glycerine Comp.....6 ounces.
M. Sig.: Tablespoonful in wine-glass of water after each meal.

This, with the bromides at eight, if indicated in conjunction with other tonics, will give happy results. Try them, doctor, and report.

Willitsville, Cal. G. T. MASON, M. D.

[For the Brief.]

Balm of Gilead.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—I would call the attention of the readers of the BRIEF to the use of the buds of poplar balsamiferi or balm of gilead tree in lumbago and sciatica. I make a saturated tincture with pure alcohol and give a teaspoonful three or four times a day in milk. Last fall I had a case of sciatica that resisted all treatment of antilithics, rheumatic remedies, hypodermic injections of morphia, ether, chloroform acupuncture, in fact, was about to give up the case when fate sent an old tinker along mending pans and kettles, who, seeing the condition of my patient, advised balm of gilead buds and whisky, having been relieved himself, after the doctors had given him up, by the use of the same remedy. The change in the treatment was unknown to me till the

Digitized by Google

patient had nearly recovered when he informed me what had taken place and showed me the untaken medicine which I had last prescribed. He said that before he had taken the buds and whisky three days the excrutiating pains left the limb and he felt like a different man. I have given the remedy in several cases of lithiasis (so-called by De Costa) with the best effect, also in lumbago. Very meagre descriptions are given of the properties of poplar balsamifera in all the works I possess on Materia Medica. Dr. Goss may be able to give us some light, if so. I shall be very thankful to him, or to any other doctor who may know more of the drug than I do.

In Vol. I, No. 1 of the "Medical Gleaner," there is an article on jaborandi in post-partum inflammation. My testimony is in its favor, having used it in three cases with the very best effects. As an embrocation in inflamed breasts bordering suppuration it works better for me than belladonna. Apply the fl. ext. and sweat with the following plaster on cloth:

R. Camphor Gum.....1 ounce.
Pulv. Black Pepper....1 ounce.
Beeswax.....1 ounce.
Lard.....2 ounces.
M. Sig.: Melt together and stir till cold.

I have used jaborandi with aconite in diphtheria when there is fever with good effect.

Tincture avena sativa works well in nerve diseases where there is lack of assimilation. W. G. PUTNEY, M. D.
Prairie Center, Ill.

[For the Brief.]

Treatment Wanted.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Will some of your many readers give me successful treatment for chronic pharyngitis complicated with dyspepsia? Also, for after-pains, other than opiates and application of dry heat over the womb?
Marshall, Ill. S. A. BURNER, M. D.

[For the Brief.]

Erectile Artery—Gangrene.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—In reply to Drs. Bogart and Bertenshaw, allow me to suggest as follows: You have two methods of treatment, for your erectile artery case, which will probably relieve. The first and best plan is to use galvano-puncture—preferably with a battery having large cells. Let the needles be sharp, and insulated with either a mixture of shellac and gutta-percha or vulcanite. Oil the needles, and commence with a weak current. I would pass the positive pole into the pulsatile tumor on the side next to the symphosis pubis, the negative somewhere towards the glans penis, where the artery is not very close to the surface, so as not to cause unnecessary hemorrhage. If you can use ice application at the time and after operating, you will increase your chance of success, and an ether spray will apply here well. At first trial I should (the tumor being small) use only one needle, and it introduced into the erectile vessel at the pubic end of tumor. In this case use a rather stronger current. From twenty to thirty minutes will suffice for first sitting, and by its results you may judge of after requirements. Don't commence too strong.

The second plan is as follows: Pass an oiled straight bougie or catheter into meatus beyond the tumor. Insert a silver needle from outside, and close to tumor, striking the instrument with its point. Then slightly withdraw, so as to clear the meatus, and push out close to the far side of the tumor. Then wrap rubber thread on the needle until the current in the artery is obliterated. Use ice and ether spray, and remember the pain under either operation requires the use of narcotics. My advice in the above case is derived from practice on aneurisms.

In the April BRIEF Dr. Staufer gives advice on the treatment of gangrene.

Digitized by Google

Allow me, without claiming originality, to add my mite, believing the treatment has never been published, and moreover, it has been tested by me when in charge of a gangrene hospital, for more than a year, during the "late unpleasantness":

R. Willow Charcoal (powdered), q. s.
Potato Hop Yeast, q. s.
M. Sig.: Make poultice and apply. Renew twice a day.

The yeast is prepared exactly as if for making bread. If tried it will be found to separate slough, to disinfect, and to promote granulation, as strongly as skin grafting. In some cases I have added a small amount of pulv rhei. with benefit. I will warrant that when tried, no one will seek for a better prescription.

Now, though I have practiced some years, I wish information on a subject. I lately delivered a lady of a male infant, and upon drawing it towards the edge of the bed and shoving the cover aside, so as to tie the cord, it sent a steady stream of urine, probably in amount one-half pint, three feet from the bed. Query: Does a fœtus urinate in the amniotic sack, and is the water drank in the sack, or is it derived from the mother's blood?

Jonesville, Va. G. K. Turner, M. D.

[For the Brief.]

Leucorrhœa and Prolapsus Uteri.

Editor Medical Brief:—In the May Brief, page 337, we find a theory of the relations of leucorrhœa and prolapsus uteri. It appears in many cases that a weakening leucorrhœa might result in relaxing the walls of the vagina, and admit the uterus to become displaced by "its own gravity." The author differs from many of our learned authorities, that the ligaments support the womb, even if the ton of the vagina was knocked out from under. Our correspondent is undoubtedly correct. But, on the other hand, when a womb is displaced, it is out of the line of circulation, or as Emmet says, "impaired circulation." Abnormal secretions must naturally result, if not, impurity exists. The common ailments of women is one of the chief departments in my practice, and I find that when the uterus is replaced, or elastically suspended, that many of the common ailments do disappear, or become controlable by medicament. But the question here is: With what can we support a uterus in health's line? There are so many different instruments and so many opinions leading to confusion and condemnation of the whole by the majority of physicians. Yet those who use no supporter, can not keep their patient; they come to me from a distance, and will do so in any locality, where a physician does, that which gives them the most speedy and permanent relief. The author recommends a ring as a supporter, "if you can not get the cup shape." That a ring can support a forced down womb, if heavy, is impossible, as many of the readers of the Brief have long ago experienced. Again, most of the rings called Meig's, or gutta percha rings, are already rotten when we buy them, and the soft rubber so drawing and irritating that most patients will not tolerate one six hours. F. L. Quim, M. D.

Muldon, Miss.

[For the Brief.]

Pulsating Tumor.

Editor Medical Brief:—In reply to Dr. J. A. Weisinger, Brown's Station, Ala., May number of Brief, page 226: I think the pulsating tumor he speaks of is aneurism of the aorta; at least the symptoms denote aortic obstruction. I would recommend:

R. Ext. Ergotæ liq..... 6 drachms.
Tinct. Digitalis..... 2 drachms.
M. Sig.: Twenty drops every three hours.

Try it and report progress through the Brief. C. G. Crawford, M. D.

Blain's Cross Roads, Tenn.

Digitized by Google

[For the Brief.]

Puerperal Convulsions.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—I was called on April 23d to attend Mrs. M. G., in confinement. She was a primipara, about seventeen years old and small, weighing about 100 pounds. On my arrival about 8 P. M., I found she had been in labor but an hour or two, at the supposed full term of gestation. She was suffering severe headache, sick at the stomach, and pain in her stomach, as she expressed it, but the pain was in the fundis of uterus with some contractile force. I apprehended some trouble and gave her bromide potass. and inhalations of sulphuric ether to quiet the nervous system, and relieve the headache, but to no purpose. Medicines were not retained by the stomach, and the pains in the head and fundis continued with but little, if any, dilatation of the os. About 11:30 P. M., she was taken with a convulsion (however, not the hardest), and seeing that the trouble which I had apprehended was at hand, I used the lancet freely to the extent of about twenty-four or thirty ounces. The lady soon rallied, but soon was seized with another convulsion. Having seen so much said about veratrum viride in such cases, and as I had never tried it, I gave her fifteen drops of the tinct. veratrum viride, with ten drops of the tincture of gelsemium, every fifteen minutes until I had given her three or four doses. The convulsions continued about every twenty or thirty minutes. After her fifth convulsion I opened the vein again and took about eight or ten ounces more of blood, and I then dissolved about one-third of a grain of sulph. morphia and used it, hypodermically, after which she had a light convulsion, and in about thirty minutes she awoke from her stupor and being rational did not complain of any pain in her head and said she was feeling comfortable. She had six convulsions in about one hour and a half. I staid with her until morning, and as she was still feeling comfortable and had no pain anywhere and the os uteri not dilated, I put her upon chlor. hydrate and brom. potass. every two or three hours. I then went home, leaving word that when the uterine pains set up again it would be time enough to summons a physician. About 10 A. M., of the 25th, uterine pains came on regularly and increased in force and about 4 P. M. she made a good delivery. She had no more convulsions or trouble, and made as good and as speedy a recovery as most women and is now enjoying good health.

I report this case to get an expression of the older and more experienced M. D.'s than myself. Which agent gave the relief? Was it the lance? or was it the veratrum? or was it the morphia?

With all the veratrum I gave her I did not observe any reduction of the heart's action or none of the physiological action of the drug.

I regard the lance as the most serviceable agent, and next to this sulph. morphia. J. A. GOSLIN, M. D.
Altona, Mo.

[For the Brief.]

A Case in Obstetrics.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—During the year 1863, I visited Agnes Williams, colored, in labor. She was twenty-two years of age, strong, well developed and healthy; primipara; had prolapsed womb for two years prior to this labor, from lifting some heavy weight, but had never applied for relief. I found the whole body of the organ which contained the child outside the abdominal cavity, almost to the knees, the os about the size of a quarter of a dollar, hard and firm. I returned the womb to its normal position and tried to sustain it there, using belladonn. ung., tart. emetic, enema, blood-letting, etc., to dilate, but

Digitized by Google

despite all my efforts the womb would escape, and the os would not dilate. The woman finally became so much exhausted that I called Dr. Cabell Carrington to my assistance. Dr. C. slit the os on four sides, anteriorly, posteriorly, and laterally. I am sure the cuts were not less than one and a half to two inches long. Then delivered the child, lacerating to a still greater extent the cuts in the process of delivery. The child was dead. The uterus was then returned to the abdomen, and kept in place with wads of fine flax, saturated with olive oil and laudanum, which was often removed and the parts washed with warm castile soap suds. The woman recovered in three weeks, and in twelve months had another child, living and fine, without medical aid, and has since had five children. SAMUEL HALES, M. D.
Brooklyn, Va.

[For the Brief.]

Response to Dr. McLane.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Dr. M. McLane, of Dwight, Ill., asks for treatment for his wife, who, from the few symptoms he enumerates, seems to be suffering from chronic hepatitis, which originated or rather began with the attack of bilious fever that he speaks of her having some two years ago. He also says that at times her appetite is poor, and at others she is forced to leave the table. Then, again, he says her digestive powers are good. Her digestion is certainly not good at all times. With these conflicting symptoms, I would suggest that the doctor use the following prescription:

R. Ext. Euonymi fl.....10 ounces.
Potass. Iod.....1½ drachms.
Ext. Nucis Vom. fl.....2 drachms.
M. Sig.: A teaspoonful three times per day, after meals.

Also use a solution of iodine over the hepatic region. If the doctor will give this treatment a trial, I believe his lady will find relief. L. S. PEARCE, M. D.
Falkner, Miss.

[For the Brief.]

Shot-Gun Prescriptions, Etc.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—

"'Tis many a word at random spoken,
And many a shaft at random sent,
Finds mark the archer little meant."

The physician who first used the above caption in a copy of last year's BRIEF, little thought at the time, I presume, that he would hear a report from a gun charged with powder and lead. The following is in character: While treating, recently, a difficult case of intestinal obstruction (intussusception), and after answering the patient with the remark that I would as willingly administer an ounce of melted lead as a dose of croton oil, for which he had just asked, a neighbor of the patient present detailed the treatment of a similar case by a "doctor" who, after having exhausted his stock of light ammunition, "gave him nine buckshot, and he was dead in eight hours."

And now comes "Doctor" Lobelia, who, fourteen years ago, asked me if I ever gave gunpowder in tedious labor, remarking, to my negative answer, "when I find a labor case too slow, I give them a load of gunpowder, and you would be surprised how quick they will shoot off." He was honest in his opinion, and so are many other prescribers who do but little less violence to physiological law.

"Blonde's" contribution (a fair specimen of belles-lettres) to the current literature of impressions, seems to have impressed many with a vein of humor, if not of wit, by the manner in which they are "shelling" him from all quarters. It is a harmless target practice, yet he seems to be growing restive under fire, although fully casemated by an invulnerable nom de plume. His batteries are masked, gentlemen, and if you press him too far, you may "catch it" when his true colors are unfurled. Without pressing the influence of pater-

Digitized by Google

nity as a solvent of the mystery, which some have done with the utmost barrenness of poetic fiction, may it not have been owing to the re-development of the long dormant ideal of a first-love dream, which the speculum practice recalled in the sensitive mind from the reminiscent past, to be again re-robed with its original impress of fancy and feature, until the immaterial fiction develops with embryonic life, a living reality! How little do we understand the influence of mind over matter! Can the negative side tell us how a muscle acts, responsive to the will? I could, with probably every one else, add some remarkable instances to the already redundant record, without pausing to search for the hidden key-note in the psychological scale; but examples are not wanting. Horatio's philosophical dream does not embrace all the mysteries of nature.

Who can give the smallest death-rate in trismus infantum? Simm's theory is a myth; so has been successful treatment in my hands. CLARK.
Reagan, Tex.

[For the Brief.]

Splinter in Cheek.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—I report a case which may be of interest to some of the many thousand readers of the BRIEF. I was called on the 6th of April to see a little child of Mr. M. I found it suffering very much from a foreign body in its left cheek. Upon examination I discovered a light wood snag about two inches in length by three-eighths in diameter, that had pierced the masseter just above the body of the lower jaw and passing obliquely backwards and upwards under the molar bone and was very firmly imbedded in the tissues. I, with the assistance of my father, Dr. J. W. Lowman, immediately put her under the influence of chloroform (I prefer it to any and all other anesthetics) and while my father continued the administration, I introduced a grooved director in the tract until it reached the point of the snag (it having broken off three-fourths of an inch beneath the surface), I then cut down on it with a sharp-pointed curved bistoury, and seizing the end thus exposed with a large pair of tweezers I succeeded in removing it, but not before exercising sufficient traction to have extracted a tri-cuspid tooth. The removal was accomplished, however, without the slightest tetanic symptoms, thanks to the anesthetic.

We are taking both the BRIEF and "Gleaner," and to say we are very much pleased with them, is but to convey a very slight amount of the high appreciation with which we esteem them. They are just what we busy practitioners need, practical, pointed, concise and brief. OSCAR R. LOWMAN, M. D.
Williston, S. C.

[For the Brief.]

Maternal Impressions.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—I see, by reading the BRIEF of May, 1882, that Dr. J. G. Williams appears to think that he has found the solution to the question of maternal impressions, and quotes from Genesis in support of his supposed-to-be-fact clincher. Well, let us see what his witness amounts to: "God willed it to be so." And then the doctor says: "God willed it to be so, and that is enough for us to know." Now, if that is enough for us to know about birthmarks, it ought to settle the question about syphilitic children. A child is born to the doctor with syphilis. God willed it so, and that ought to satisfy him, but it wouldn't me. I should want to know how the infant came by it. Evidence that proves too much is as unreliable as any other false evidence. My opinion is, that the writer of Genesis knew as little about birthmarks as the doctor or I. K. D. SHUGART, M. D.
Riverside, Cal.

Digitized by Google

[For the Brief.]

Cleanse the Skin.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—In active practice for more than thirty years, I have tried to be a close observer of diseases, and I find that from neglect many good cures have been sleeping for centuries. It is incumbent upon every physician to call forth from the musty records every means that may be a benefit to his patients. I will mention one principle used by the ancient Greek and Roman physicians, which I think is not used as much at the present day as it should be. I refer to the cleansing of the skin, so as to produce a healthy, warm and active circulation upon all the surface of the body. I hold, this means alone would often cure many diseases, and especially those of a chronic character. It warms the surface, equalizes the circulation, breaks up serious congestions, and puts the whole machinery of the system to move in regular order. I generally put the above principle into practice by sponging off the surface of the body two or three times a week with a rough woolen cloth, saturated in a strong solution of warm salt water. The best time is in the morning, when the system is cool and free from excitement. Then rub the skin with another rough cloth, using friction as strong as can be borne, so as to put the whole surface in a glow of heat. S. C. STALLARD, M. D.
Stallardsville, Va.

[For the Brief.]

Typhoid Fever.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Can typhoid fever be aborted—if so, by what plan? What is the best treatment for a severe form of typhoid fever, where the temperature goes up to 105° early in the course of the disease, characterized by active delirium, severe diarrhœa, and all the symptoms denoting a severe form of the disease? J. A. KELLEY, M. D.
Whitesburg, Pa.

[For the Brief.]

Pneumonia—Rabies.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Will Dr. H. Bascom, of Weaverville, N. C., for the benefit of recent subscribers, please give his treatment for pneumonia. I notice Dr. P. M. Bruner, of Braggs, Ala., speaks very decidedly in its favor in April number of BRIEF. Would be glad to know what modifications he would advise in the extremes of life. Would be thankful also to Dr. L. A. Proctor, for a statement of his treatment of rabies. I believe it is generally conceded, there is no disease in the noseology in which the intrinsic tendency to death is greater than in this, and even a partially successful treatment would be a great boon to the profession.

W. H. KETRON, M. D.
Butcher Spring, Tenn.

[For the Brief.]

Precocious Fecundation.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—I send you a report of a case of precocious fecundation. Miss T. (white), of Proctorville, Mo., was delivered on the 5th of May, 1882, of a child at full term weighing six pounds. The mother's age was eleven years one and a half months at the time of her confinement. Dr. McDermith, of Cowden, Ill., (vide BRIEF March, 1881) will have to come again.

Breckenridge, Mo. F. J. DENT, M. D.

The Most Popular Medical Quarterly Published.

THE

MEDICAL GLEANER,

A Quarterly Medical Journal.

Containing *the Gleanings* from Foreign and American Medical Journals. A Large, Double-Column, Sixty-Four Page Journal, FULL OF GOOD THINGS.

PRICE, PER YEAR, : : : : $1.00.

LAWRENCE & SON, Publishers,
ST. LOUIS.

Digitized by Google

Special Notes.

The *bound* volume MEDICAL BRIEF, 1881, will be mailed, postage paid, for $1.50.

☞IODIA is the best alterative in all forms of syphilis. I. M. NORRIS, M. D.

Maltine (ad. page 5) takes high rank with the profession as a constructive.

Send to Thos. F. Goode, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va., for pamphlet, and mention MEDICAL BRIEF.

Send to Kidder & Laird, 83 John Street, for sample of their Saccharated Pepsine, and mention MEDICAL BRIEF.

Send your address by postal to Dr. W. R. Hayden, Bedford, Mass., for Hand-Book, and mention MEDICAL BRIEF.

Write to Scott & Bowne, 108 Wooster St., N. Y., for sample of "Soluble Beef," and mention MEDICAL BRIEF.

Send to Dr. J. S. B. Alleyne, 3132 Washington Ave., for catalogue of St. Louis Med. College, and mention MEDICAL BRIEF.

☞Send to "Mallinckrodt Chem. Co.," St. Louis, for their catalogue of fine medical chemicals, and mention MEDICAL BRIEF.

Dr. J. B. Mattison, 185 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., makes a specialty of treating opium habitues. (See ad. page 18.)

Send to C. B. Kinnan, 6th and Locust Streets, St. Louis, Mo., for pamphlet of Ravenden Springs, and mention MEDICAL BRIEF.

☞Send to Dr. C. L. Mitchell, 9th and Race Streets, Philadelphia, for full descriptive pamphlet of his urethral bougies, and mention MEDICAL BRIEF.

SADDLE BAGS.—A. A. Mellier, 709 Washington ave., St. Louis, supplies *the best* Saddle Bag in the market. See ad., page 2.

We would call special attention to the advertisement of "Laxative Fruit Lozenges," on page 21. Send for trial sample and mention MEDICAL BRIEF.

We ask the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of the New York Pharmaceutical Co. in this and following number of the BRIEF. Advertisement p. 9.

After several month's trial of "IODIA," both in private and hospital practice, I find as an alterative *that it has no superior in the Materia Medica.* L. H. LAIDLEY, M. D.
Prof. Gynæcology, Col. Phys. and Surg., St. Louis.

BROMIDIA *in my own case acted like a charm. The same results attended its administration to my wife.* Both cases were of the type of nervous fever.
E. F. NEWBERRY, M. D.
Nokomis, Ill.

I take pleasure in saying a few words of praise in behalf of CELERINA. I used CELERINA in three cases of *nervous debility in females* with the most satisfactory results.
H. N. LEWIS, M. D.
St. Matthew's P. O., Ky.

A. M. Leslie & Co., 204 N. Fifth Street, will send a *beautifully illustrated* catalogue of the *newest* surgical instruments and apparatus for deformities, if you mention MED. BRIEF. See advertisement on page 15, advertising department.

I am well pleased with the effects of BROMIDIA. We are now having quite a number of cases of cholera morbus, for which disease the BROMIDIA *is certainly the very best remedy* I have *ever used* in a *thirty years' practice.* J. B. REAM, M. D.
Trafalgar, Ind.

Digitized by Google

Prof. Juan H. Wright, M. D., of this city, called on us a few days since. He was formerly an assistant surgeon in the United States navy. He has since the war been giving his attention to the chemical analysis of mineral and potable waters, and is considered an expert in that line. He has lately published a small book descriptive of the mineral springs of Missouri and Arkansas. Write for a copy.

---

357 JACKSON ST., ST. PAUL, MINN.

I have been using for some time, in my practice, Battle's BROMIDIA, and find it a sleep-producing preparation *par excellence*. I shall continue to prescribe it so long as it gives such great satisfaction.

TALBOT JONES, M. D.
Prof. Physiology and Histology Minnesota College Hospital.

FOR SALE.—Physician's residence and location; leading practice; yearly practice, $1,800. A rare chance to locate in the West. Address, Dr. B. T. FISHER, Colony, Kansas.

Having had a minister under my charge with Locomotor Ataxia, I commenced treating him with CELERINA, and can say that its use has been attended with marked effect, improving his appetite and general nervous system. It is worthy of a trial by the profession in such diseases.

C. C. GODSHAW, M. D.
Member of Louisville (Ky.) Board of Health.

"I have used LISTERINE for several months in every case where an antiseptic or deodorizer was required, and have always found it a very efficient and agreeable agent. I have used it in diphtheria, foul ulcers, malignant diseases, and in uterine surgery especially, and it has always given satisfaction. *By inhalation, it has also proved very efficacious in a case of gangrene of the lung.* I use it constantly as a disinfectant and deodorizer of the hands, and for this purpose there is nothing comparable to it."—*Nathan S. Lincoln, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery, Medical Dept., Columbia University, Washington, D. C.*

LISTERINE IN PHTHISIS.—For one year I have had daily proof of its efficacy, when given internally, in the hectic following pus absorption in phthisis. In such cases, it is a mild gastric stimulent and corrective, having a true antiseptic influence, yet perfectly safe.

WM. PORTER, A. M., M. D.
Physician to Throat and Lung Dep't, St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

I have made quite extensive use of those valuable preparations, viz.: IODIA and BROMIDIA, during the past year, and have found their therapeutical value to be fully equal to the elegance of the preparations. In fact, IODIA has been almost a stereotype ingredient with me in mixtures designed to produce an alterative effect. In chronic diseases of the liver, tertiary syphilis, and rheumatism, it has given good results. BROMIDIA I regard as a more elegant and acceptable mode of administering safe and effectual hypnotics in childhood, than extemporaneous prescriptions. I have no doubt that BROMIDIA has supplied a want felt by many practitioners in diseases of infancy and childhood, preventing many from yielding to the temptation to use the various preparations of opium, which are so objectionable and dangerous.—*J. A. Larrabee, M. D., Prof. Diseases of Children and Mat. Med. and Therapeutics Hosp. College of Medicine.*

Book Notices.

CLINICAL LECTURES ON DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS—Delivered at University College Hospital. By Sir Henry Thompson, Surgeon Extraordinary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians. Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery and Consulting Surgeon to University College Hospital. Sixth Edition. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street, 1882.

The above is a volume of Lectures delivered by Sir Henry Thompson, at the University College Hospital, illustrated with

Digitized by Google

seventy-three wood engravings and making twenty-four Lectures in all instead of twelve, as in the first edition. These Lectures represent the natural thought, practical wisdom, and enlarged experience of a very able and earnest man. They were originally designed for the members of Mr. Thompson's own clinical class, but he was afterwards induced to give them to the medical public, so that "students at large might reap some of the fruit of a long and careful study" in the field of practical medicine. Among several important additions the modern operation of lithotrity at a single sitting, is fully considered and illustrated, and is regarded as superseding the old operation, and to a great extent, the operation of lithotomy. The work contains an Introductory Lecture and a chapter on the diagnosis of Urinary Diseases, etc. A few points relative to the structure and functions of the male urethra are given in the second chapter, while stricture of the urethra, its nature and treatment by dilatation, is considered in chapters third and fourth. Hypertrophy of the prostate and its consequences, retention of urine and extravasation of urine and urinary fistula are practically and ably discussed in chapters seventh, ninth and tenth. Lithotrity, its history and directions for performing the same; lithotomy in men, women and children; cystitis and prostatitis, and an examination of urine for clinical purposes are duly considered in other sections and chapters, and many other points of equal interest and importance to the practitioner. The chapter containing his methods of examination and diagnosis is replete with practical common sense, while his remarks on the structure and functions of the male urethra, exhibits a thorough anatomical knowledge of these parts and the practical hints of treatment deducible therefrom, are both sound and rational. The aim of the author has been to produce, in the smallest possible compass, an epitome of practical knowledge concerning the nature and treatment of the various diseases, which form the basis of the work, and right well and ably has the task been performed by him. The book, by all means, should have a wide sale and universal perusal among medical men. Already the work has been employed as a text-book in most of the medical schools of Europe and translated for that purpose into the French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian languages.

MANUAL OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WITH AN ANALYSIS OF EIGHT THOUSAND CONSECUTIVE CASES, AND A FORMULARY. By L. Duncan Bulkley, A. M., M. D., Attending Physician for Skin and Venereal Diseases at the New York Hospital, Out-patient Department; Dermatologist to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled; Late Physician to the Skin Department, Demit Dispensary, New York; Author of "Eczema and its Management"; Editor of The Archives of Dermatology; Permanent Member of the American Medical Association; Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, Etc. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 and 29 West 23d Street, 1882.

The above is a little manual of some 300 pages, and on a very important subject, both to student and practitioner. Dr. Bulkley has a reputation in this field of medical science that entitles him to be heard. The author's desire is to present the subject of diseases of the skin as concisely as possible, yet with sufficient details to be of practical value to the student and practitioner. We can bear testimony that in this particular the author has done his duty well. The study of this branch of medicine is of great importance, and covers a wide field of research and investigation, and, of course, it is not expected that a condensed treatise of this kind will be exhaustive. The nomenclature and classification employed correspond in the main to that of others, while the matter of therapeutics has been dwelt on more largely than might be expected in a small "manual." It will be an ald to the student, and a further incitement to the busy practitioner to a more vigorous research.

Digitized by Google

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS. INORGANIC SUBSTANCES. By Charles D. F. Phillips, M. D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, etc.; Late Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics at the Westminster Hospital Medical School. Edited and adapted to the U. S. Pharmacopia. By Lawrence Johnson, A. M., M. D., Lecturer on Medical Botany, Medical Department of the University of the City of New York; Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, etc. Volume II. New York: William Wood & Co., 1882.

The above is the second volume on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by Prof. Phillips, M. D.; Edited by Lawrence Johnson, A. M., M. D., and issued as the "Wood's Library of Standard Medical Authors," by that well known publishing house, William Wood & Co., of New York. The present volume discusses the compounds of silver, arsenic, gold, baryta, bismuth, cadmium, calcium, cerium, copper, iron, mercury, lithium, magnesium, lead, kalium, sodium, tin and zinc; their absorption and elimination; physiological and therapeutical action, preparation and dose, and mode of administration. The work is well written, fresh in thought, and well up to recent advances in experimental research and practical therapeutics. The book is neatly though cheaply bound, in good clear type, and can but prove a source of profit and pleasure to the honest inquirer of facts in this department of medical literature.

DISEASES OF THE EAR IN CHILDREN. By Anton Von Trœltsch, M. D., Professor in the University of Wurzburg. Translated by I. Orne Green, A. M., M. D., Aural Surgeon, Boston City Hospital; Clinical Instructor in Otology in Harvard University; President American Otological society. New York: William Wood & Co., 1882.

The above volume is handsomely printed in good type and ably and tersely written. The first chapter embraces disease of the External Ear, viz.: *Of the auricle, meatus, and drum-membrane.* Congenital variations and malformations. Diseases of the auricle and meatus. Diseases of the drum-membrane. The second chapter addresses itself to the consideration of the middle ear, viz.: *Of the tympanum, eustachian tube and mastoid process.* Acute inflammation of the middle ear, or acute aural catarrh; otitis media acute. Simple chronic inflammation of the middle ear or non-suppurating catarrh; chronic inflammation of the middle ear with suppuration or chronic suppurative aural catarrh; otitis media purulenta chronica. The third chapter discusses foreign bodies in the ear, while the fourth chapter treats of diseases of the inner ear or labyrinth, and the fifth and last chapter dwells upon deaf-mutism. The author is possessed of a pleasing and fluent style and has, in a few pages, given to the profession a very satisfactory treatise upon a very important and practical subject.

PROF. GOSS' PRACTICE.

The practice of medicine, based upon the pathological indications for the remedy in every disease, by I. J. M. Goss, Lecturer upon the Practice of Medicine, author of Materia Medica, and also of New Medicines, who has had forty years' experience in practice.

The above work will be published just as soon as subscription is obtained. It will contain about 500 pages of library size, bound in cloth, at $5.00 per copy, or in sheep at $6.00 per copy, but all who send to the author, at Marietta, Ga., $4.00 at once, will receive a copy in cloth, or $5.00 a copy in sheep.

I. J. M. GOSS, A. M., M. D.

"Prof. I. J. M. Goss is a man that every man in the profession loves to honor—whose great ability, purity of character, and unimpeachable veracity places anything he may say far above suspicion, in fact, stamps it with the highest authority, and places it beyond doubt."—*Chicago Medical Times.*

Digitized by Google

AN IMPORTANT NEW REMEDY.

SUPERIOR TO PEPSIN OF THE HOG.

A Powder, prescribed in the same manner, doses and combinations, as Pepsin.

INGLUVIN!

Ventriculus Callosus Gallinaceus,

FROM THE GIZZARD OF THE DOMESTIC FOWL, PULLUS GALLINACEUS.

A Specific for Vomiting in Pregnancy,

AND A

Potent and reliable remedy for the cure of INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, and SICK STOMACH, caused from debility of that organ. It is superior to the Pepsin Preparations, since it acts with more certainty, and effects cures where they fail.

PREPARED BY

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLUBLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS,

IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

1228 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. | 49 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

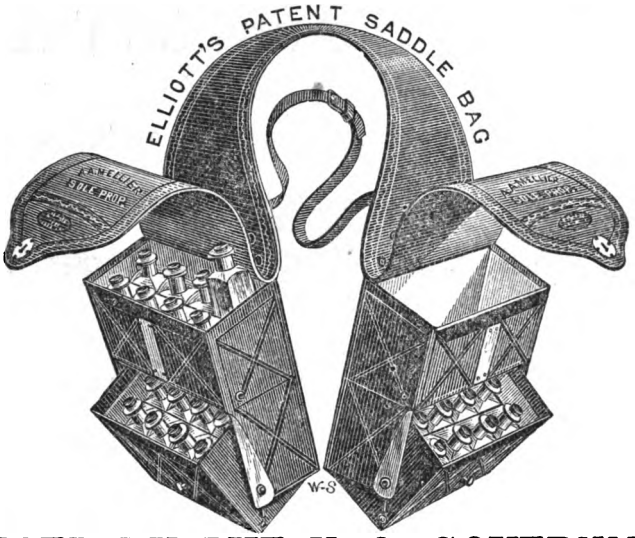
Sold by Druggists throughout the country, or sent by mail to any address.

Physicians will please see that no other article is substituted.

Digitized by Google

The Best **SADDLE BAG** in the Market.

ELLIOTT'S PATENT.



ELLIOTT'S PATENT.

ADOPTED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Large Size, 30 Vials Each, Black or Russet Leather, - - - $12.00.
Small " 24 " " " " - - - - - 11.00.

☞ 100 Gummed Labels accompanying each Bag, without charge. ☜

A. A. MELLIER, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

709 and 711 Washington Ave., ST. LOUIS.

To illustrate the extent of the demand for this Celebrated Bag we give below a list of cities throughout the country where the "ELLIOTT PATENT" is carried in full stock by the leading houses of each city:

New York.	Mobile, Ala.	New Orleans, La.	Nashville, Tenn.	Cairo, Ill.
Philadelphia.	Selma, Ala.	Shreveport, La.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Chicago, Ill.
Baltimore.	Augusta, Ga.	Galveston, Tex.	Knoxville, Tenn.	Peoria, Ill.
Richmond, Va.	Macon, Ga.	Paris, Tex.	Meridian, Miss.	Quincy, Ill.
Staunton, Va.	Atlanta, Ga.	Houston, Tex.	Indianapolis, Ind.	San Francisco, Cal.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Athens, Ga.	Waco, Tex.	Evansville, Ind.	Kansas City, Mo.
Lynchburg, Va.	Columbus, Ga.	Little Lock, Ark.	Cincinnati, O.	Springfield, Mo.
Charleston, S. C.	Greenville, S. C.	Memphis, Tenn.	Louisville, Ky.	Saint Louis, Mo.
Concord, N. C.				

To further illustrate the broad popularity of the "ELLIOTT PATENT" we append the names of Physicians in *thirty-two different States and Territories*, whose orders have recently been received direct, and to whom we refer with the confidence created by never having received a word of complaint or disappointment from any one:

E. P. Nicholson, Valley Head, Alabama.
M. H. Noon, Oro Blanco, Arizona.
J. W. Denton, Fountain Hill, Arkansas.
T. D. Felt, Rohnersville, California.
B. Y. Herndon, Sanford, Florida.
C. C. Hammond, Cahuttah Springs, Georgia.
W. L. Burson, Scotland, Illinois.
G. W. Gibson, Houston, Indiana.
T. J. Allen, Stringtown, Indian Territory.
A. B. Petters, West Grove, Iowa.
T. C. Craig, Easton, Kansas.
R. H. Greenwade, Hopkinsville, Kentucky.
T. J. Bridger, Oak Ridge, Louisiana.
A. J. Billings, Freedom, Maine.
—— Williamson, Frederick, Maryland.
A. S. Rose, West Branch, Michigan.
J. W. Rodgers, Dallas, Mississippi.
E. P. Tully, Wentzville, Missouri.
T. R. Clark, Columbus, Nebraska.
W. W. Aldrich, Weavertown, New York.
John Whitehead, Salisbury, North Carolina.
M. N. Dilts, Malta, Ohio.
W. W. Giesy, Aurora, Oregon.
H. D. Rentschler, Ringtown, Pennsylvania.
George Douglass, Caldwell, South Carolina.
W. S. Findley, Sparta, Tennessee.
Q. C. Smith, Austin, Texas.
G. W. Sprinkle, Marion, Virginia.
L. F. Campbell, Point Pleasant, West Virginia.
J. M. Boyd, Walla Walla, Washington Territory.
W. J. Donald, Tunnel City, Wisconsin.
E. T. Gibson, Fort Washahie, Wyoming Territory.

ANNUAL SALES OVER 3,000 BAGS.

FROM MAINE TO CALIFORNIA. FROM MINNESOTA TO THE GULF.

In Ordering Mention "MEDICAL BRIEF."

Digitized by Google

Fluid Hydrastis is not *identical* with any other preparation in the market. As a *perfected form* for the use of the drug it was introduced and is alone prepared by its originators, the WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL CO. [late Wm. S. Merrell & Co.]

Physicians are again cautioned against the substitution of *Watery Solutions* of Golden Seal, claiming to be "the same as"—or "as good as" Fluid Hydrastis. Under various names, as nearly approaching the one adopted by us as the craft or ingenuity of the makers can devise, a continued effort is being made to force these compounds upon them, in total disregard of their expressed preference and frequent rejection of the claims for recognition made by these imitators. They should, therefore, be careful to specify "*Fluid Hydrastis*" when ordering or prescribing, and see that other preparations are not substituted.

THE WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL CO.

Green Tincture Gelsemium prominently represents the value of our preparations from the *Green Drug*.

Introduced by us in 1852, in competition with the commercial tinctures from the dried root, it has won its way to the approval and confidence of Physicians of all schools, until at this time it is the *Standard form* for the administration of this remedy. Uniform excellence and reliability are its chief characteristics; a result attained through careful collection and preservation of the green drug, and the use of pure spirit of highest strength in its manipulation.

PROPERTIES.

In *Intermittent and Bilious Remittent Fevers*, whether they arise from atmospheric changes in the spring, or miasmatic influences in the fall, it is a most valuable remedy, used alone, or as an adjunct to Quinine. In *Catarrhal* fevers; in *Infantile Remittents*, due to irritation in teething, intestinal troubles or malarial influences; in *Irritative* fevers, or those caused by local irritation, it is especially useful; and is highly recommended in *Cerebro-spinal Fevers*.

It has proved a remedy of great value in the following diseases; and in many diseases of the brain it is almost indispensable.

In *Spasmodic Stricture* of the Urethra; in Nervous and Bilious Headaches, especially when they are remittent, or intermittent; in Congestion of the Brain during fevers from over-exertion or from exposure to the sun; in Paralysis; Convulsions; Hysterics; Cholera; Tetanus; Puerperal Spasms and other spasmodic affections; and those attended with irritability and nervous excitement.

Contra-indicated when the circulation is feeble, with a tendency to congestion.

The dose is 10 to 30 drops; repeated and increased with caution. See label "*Special Therapeutics*" on back of bottle.

The latest issue of our Pamphlet Prices Current, containing full lists of all our Pills, Fluid Extracts, Resinoids, and all other of our various preparations; also the Circular giving "*Indications for use of Fluid Hydrastis*," will be sent by mail free to any Physician or Druggist who requests it.

Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co.
[LATE WM. S. MERRELL & CO.]
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, CINCINNATI.

Digitized by Google

Fine Pharmaceutical Products,

FROM THE LABORATORY OF

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,

DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.

New York: 60 Maiden Lane and 21 Liberty Street.

Standard pharmaceutical preparations of the United States and foreign Pharmacopœias, and non-officinal preparations of large variety. Of the latter class we make a specialty of Fluid Extracts prepared from new and rare drugs from various parts of the world.

FLUID AND SOLID EXTRACTS.
SUGAR AND GELATINE COATED PILLS.
ELIXIRS, WINES, SYRUPS.

RESINOIDS AND CONCENTRATIONS.
EMPTY GELATINE CAPSULES.
SOFT FILLED CAPSULES.

NEW DRUGS.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

Aceitillo Bark.
Adrue.
Ailantus Glandulosa.
Alligator Pear Seeds.
Alstonia Constricta, True.
Anagallis Arvensis.
Areca Nuts.
Bamboo Briar Root.
Baycuru Root.
Bearsfoot.
Berberis Aquifolium.
Black Haw.
Blood Flower.
Boldo Leaves.
California Fever Bush.
California Laurel.
Carnauba Root.
Caroba Leaves.
Cascara Amarga.
Cascara Sagrada.
Cedron Seed.
Cereus Bonplandii.
Cereus Grandiflorus.
Cereus McDonaldii.
Cheken.
Chewstick.
Coca Leaves.
Cockle Burr.
Cocolmecan.
Corn Silk.
Coto Bark.
Damiana.
Dita Bark.
Dubosia Leaves.
Elephant's Foot.
Ephedra Antisyphilitica.
Eucalyptus Globulus.
Evening Primrose.
Ginger, Mexican.
Grindelia Robusta.
Grindelia Squarrosa.
Guaco Leaves.
Guarana.
Helianthella.
Honduras Bark.
Horsemint.
Iron Wood.
Jaborandi.
Jamaica Dogwood.
Jamaica Pimento Leaves.
Judas Tree.
Juriballi.
Kamala.
Kava Kava.
Kooso Flowers.
Lily of the Valley Flowers.
Lily of the Valley Root.
Manaca.
Mango Bark.
Mango Fruit.
Manzanita Leaves.
Mercury Weed.
Mistletoe.
Musk Root.
Paraguay Tea.
Pulsatilla.
Quebracho Bark.
Quinine Flower.
Rhus Aromatica.
Sabbatia Campestris.
Sandal Wood.
Sarracenia Flava.
Sassy Bark.
Saw Palmetto.
Shepherd's Purse.
Sierra Salvia.
Stylosanthes.
Sundew.
Thapsia Garganica.
Tomato.
Tonga.
Urechites Suberecta.
Ustilago Maidis.
Vaccinum Crassifolium.
Vervian, White.
Wild Bergamot.
Yerba Buena.
Yerba Del Manza.
Yerba Del Polo.
Yerba Reuma.
Yerba Santa.
Zoapatle.

SUGAR COATED PILLS.

Our list of Sugar Coated Pills of the United States and British Pharmacopœias, comprises most of the officinal and popular formulæ known to the profession, to which we have added several new and valuable combinations. Our pills are made entirely by hand, from the purest materials, and are sugar and gelatine coated by the latest and most approved processes. For solubility, regularity of shape, and beauty of finish, they are excelled by none.

IMPORTANT.—Our pills being coated while the mass is yet soft, will remain so for years. To be convinced of their extraordinary solubility, it is only necessary to open a few of them—for instance, quinine, chinchonidia, or blue pills, all of which are usually found in the marked hard and insoluble. Note also the rapidity with which the coating is dissolved in the saliva.

GELATINE PHARMACEUTICALS.

One of the greatest improvements of modern pharmacy is the use of Gelatine in various forms to render medicines more sightly, and to disguise their nauseous taste. This has given origin to the Gelatine Coated Pill—a full line of which, of similar formulæ to our sugar coated pills, will be found on our list—and also to the Hard, and the Soft Gelatine Capsules. We are dispensing Hard Capsules, empty and filled. The Soft Elastic Capsules, however, are from the nature of their formation, always filled before leaving our laboratory. These Capsules are so soft and elastic that their walls may be brought into juxtaposition, and yet they will regain their original shape and size when the pressure is removed. This property renders them very easy of deglutition, and they will slip down like an oyster or the yoke of an egg, though the largest of them have a capacity of half a fluidounce.

SPECIALTIES.

Warburg's Tincture.
Solution of Sclerotic Acid.
Nitrite of Amyl Pearls.
Sanguis Bovinus Exsiccatus.
Liquor Acidi Phosphorici.
Lig. Acidi Phosphorici Comp.
Soluble Elastic Capsules.
Liquor Ergotæ Purificatus.
Chlor-Anodyne.
Tonga.
Hoang-Nan.
Menthol.
Chaulmoogra Oil.
Gurjun Balsam,
Goa Powder.
Crude Petroleum Mass.
Chian Turpentine.
Concentrated Ext. Witch Hazel.
Morure or Mercurio Vegetal.
Sugar Test Flasks.
Empty Gelatine Capsules.

Digitized by Google

MALTINE.

MALTINE is a concentrated extract of malted Barley, Wheat and Oats. In its preparation the temperature does not exceed 150 deg. Fahr., thereby retaining all the nutritive and digestive agents unimpaired. Extracts of Malt are made from Barley alone, by the German process, which directs that the mash be heated to 212 deg. Fahr., thereby coagulating the Albuminoids and almost wholly destroying the starch digestive principle, Diastase.

LIST OF MALTINE PREPARATIONS.

MALTINE (Plain).
MALTINE with Hops.
MALTINE with Alteratives.
MALTINE with Beef and Iron.
MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil.
MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil and Pancreatine.
MALTINE with Hypophosphites.
MALTINE with Phosphorus Comp.
MALTINE with Peptones.
MALTINE with Pepsin and Pancreatine.
MALTINE with Phosphates.
MALTINE with Phosphates Iron and Quinia.
MALTINE with Phosphates Iron, Quinia & Strych.
MALTINE Ferrated.
MALTINE WINE.
MALTINE WINE with Pepsin and Pancreatine.
MALTO-YERBINE.
MALTO-VIBURNIN.

MEDICAL ENDORSEMENTS.

We append, *by permission*, a few names of the many prominent Members of the Medical Profession who are prescribing our Maltine Preparations:

J. K. **BAUDUY**, M. D., St. Louis, Mo., Physician to St. Vincent's Insane Asylum, and Prof. Nervous Diseases and Clinical Medicine, Missouri Medical College.

WM. **PORTER**, A. M., M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

E. S. **DUNSTER**, M. D., Ann Harbor, Mich., Prof. Obs. and Dis. Women and Children University and in Dartmouth College.

THOMAS H. **ANDREWS**, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa., Demonstrator of Anatomy, Jefferson Medical College.

B. F. **HAMMEL**, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa., Supt. Hospital of the University of Penn.

F. R. **PALMER**, M. D., Louisville, Ky., Prof. of Physiology and Personal Diagnosis, University of Louisville.

HUNTER **McGUIRE**, M. D., Richmond, Va., Prof. of Surgery, Med. Col. of Virginia.

F. A. **MARDEN**, M. D., Milwaukee, Wis., Supt. and Physician, Milwaukee County Hospital.

L. P. **YANDELL**, M. D., Louisville, Ky., Prof. of Clinical Medicine and Diseases of Children, University, Louisville.

JOHN. A. **LARRABEE**, M. D., Louisville, Ky., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Clincal Lecturer on Diseases of Children in the Hospital College of Medicine.

R. OGDEN **DOREMUS**, M. D., L.L.D., New York, Prof. of Chemistry and Toxicology, Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Prof. of Chemistry and Physics, College of the City of New York.

WALTER S. **HAINES**, M. D., Chicago, Ill., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology, Rush Medical College, Chicago.

E. F. **INGALLS**, A. M., M. D., Chicago, Ill., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Chest and Throat, Woman's Medical College.

A. A. **MEUNIER**, M. D., Montreal, Canada, Prof. Victoria University.

H. F. **BIGGAR**, M. D., Prof. of Surgical and Medical Diseases of Women, Homœopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, Ohio.

DR. **DOBELL**, London, England, Consulting Physician to Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.

DR. T. F. **GRIMSDALE**, Liverpool, England, Consulting Physician, Ladies' Charity and Lying-in-Hospital.

WM. **ROBERTS**, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Manchester, England, Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Owens' College School of Medicine; Physician Manchester Royal Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital.

J. C. **THOROWGOOD**, M.D., F.R.C.P., London, England, Physician City of London Hospital for Chest Diseases; Physician West London Hospital.

W. C. **PLAYFAIR**, M.D., F.R.C.P., London, England, Prof. of Obstetric Medicine in King's College, and Physician for the Diseases of Women and Children to King's College Hospital.

W. H. **WALSHE**, M. D., F.R.C.P., Brompton, England, Consulting Physician Consumption Hospital, Brompton, and to the University College Hospital.

A. **WYNN WILLIAMS**, M. D., M.R.C.S., London, England, Physician Samaritan Free Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.

A. C. **MACRAE**, M.D., Calcutta, Ind., Dep. Insp.-Gen. Hosp. Ind. Service, late Pres. Surg., Calcutta.

EDWARD **SHOPPEE**, M. D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., London, England.

LENNOX **BROWN**, F.R.C.S., London, Eng., Senior Surgeon, Central Throat and Ear Hospital.

J. **CARRICK MURRAY**, M. D., Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Physician to the N. C. H. for Diseases of Chest.

J. A. **GRANT**, M. D., F.R.C.S., Ottawa, Canada.

MALTINE is prescribed by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession in the United States, Great Britain, India, China and the English Colonies, and is largely used at the principal Hospitals in preference to any of the Extracts of Malt.

☞ We will forward gratuitously a 1-lb. bottle of any of the above preparations to Physicians, who will pay the express charges. Send for our 28 page Pamphlet on Maltine for further particulars.

Address ***REED & CARNRICK,***

LABORATORY: Yonkers-on-the-Hudson. 182 Fulton St., New York.

Digitized by Google

THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH!

RAVENDEN SPRINGS, ARK.

THE FUTURE

Great Health Resort of the world.

The Waters are exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and have a delightful exhilarating effect, making one feel lively and hungry. Clinically, they have proven of extraordinary value in Dyspepsia, diseases of the Liver, and diseases of the Nervous System and Genito-Urinary Organs. In Impotency and Sexual Debility their effects are almost marvelous—old men become young again. These Waters are also believed by physicians, who have tested them, to be the best yet discovered for diseases of Women, Diabetes, Gravel, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Paralysis, and Skin Diseases.

☞The Waters and Climate of Ravenden are PECULIARLY BENEFICIAL to Persons suffering from Phthisis.

RAVENDEN SPRINGS are situated in Randolph County, Arkansas, in the White River Mountains, *far above all malarial influence.* There is much picturesque scenery around the Springs. In the cañon in which the several springs are found, there are many beautiful and splendid views, which must be seen to be appreciated.

For health and pleasure combined, as well as location for family retreats in summer, RAVENDEN offers superior inducements to any mineral waters in the world. The air is pure and bracing. The hotels and boarding houses are all new.

There are several hotels already built, the largest of which, the Southern, cost $20,000. It is a very handsome and complete building, two stories high, with broad, covered verandas to both stories, extending continuously around both ends and the front of the building. The house is very neatly furnished; attention and allwith appointments first-class in every respect; cool *as can be* in summer *at any place*, and equal to the best hotels at larger and older springs. Board only $10 per week.

There are private boarding houses, where accommodations may be had to suit the purse of all visitors. Other fine hotels will soon be built.

There are many beautiful streams in the vicinity of the Springs—the Black, Eleven-Points and Spring Rivers especially—all tributaries of White River. The water is clear, the bottom covered with stone or small pebbles, and all abounding in fish of the finest quality. The hunting is also splendid. ☞It is the huntsman's and fisherman's paradise.

The location of RAVENDEN is on sandy soil, *which never gets muddy even by heavy rains.* The roads in these valleys are level and smooth, affording fine drives. Good horses and vehicles can be had at the hotels.

A very pleasant and noticeable feature about the place is the absence of insect pests; very few house flies in summer, *and no mosquitoes.*

☞The analysis of the waters shows Lithia, Lime, Magnesia, Sodium, Alumina, Iodine and Iron, and over 21 cubic inches of Carbonic Acid Gas to the gallon.☜

RAVENDEN can be reached from the north via St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway to Walnut Ridge, Ark.; from the south via Columbus, Ky., Memphis, Tenn., or Little Rock, to Walnut Ridge. The Springs are twenty-four miles from Walnut Ridge, from which place fine coaches, hacks, and baggage-wagons leave every morning after arrival of trains from north and south. The road is very good, teams first-class, and excellent drivers, making good time. Passengers can rely on first-class accommodations and good treatment.

For Pamphlets, or further information as to Tickets, Rates, Route, Etc., Address

C. B. KINNAN, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt.,

Iron Mountain Route, St. Louis.

Digitized by Google

SCOTT & BOWNE'S
SOLUBLE BEEF.
PEPTONIZED & GRANULATED.

We have now perfected this preparation, and offer it to the Profession as one on which they may place the most implicit reliance as affording tissue nutriment to the sick, convalescent, and invalid. Our Soluble Beef has been subjected to an exhaustive chemical analysis, by Professor Adolph Tsheppe, of New York, who has given a great deal of attention to the subject of Albuminous foods, and also has investigated very thoroughly the various Meat Extracts and Essences in the market showing their almost entire absence of the albuminoids, and hence their comparatively small value as food for invalids.

ANALYSIS OF
SCOTT & BOWNE'S SOLUBLE BEEF
"GRANULATED."

Water	*11.82*
Ash or Mineral Substance	*14.66*
Peptones Total	*38.65*
Soluble Extractive Matter	*34.87*
	100.

Messrs. SCOTT & BOWNE: 1030 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, December 4, 1871.

Gentlemen: Conforming with your request to examine your preparation "Soluble Beef," I have done so, and give you Chemical Analysis as above. While your preparation embodies all the constituents of the ordinary Beef Extracts, there is a net gain of nearly fifty per cent of the nutritious protein substances in the SOLUBLE state; twenty-two per cent Peptonized and available for immediate assimilation; while the accustomed Beef Extracts are either devoid of them, or do not contain them in the dissolved state. Your choice of the granulated condition is commendable for its insured keeping qualities, as well as from the economical stand-point of the buyer.

ADOLPH TSHEPPE, P. D.

In the preparation of SCOTT & BOWNE'S SOLUBLE BEEF, we claim to have accomplished very fully what the demands of the Profession have been, viz.: To furnish to their patients a liquid food possessing the actual elements of the meat, in as nearly as practicable a digested form, ready for being easily admitted into the system. It is well known by a majority of the medical profession that beef tea made by the house wife, by boiling the meat, or beef tea made from Beef Extracts of the Liebig process, contain none of the protein substance of the meat. That patients fed on it slowly starve, which facts are conclusively proven by analysis, and which are also sustained by accurate clinical observation. It is absolutely essential that the patient should have the Proteids of the meat in the most digestible form possible, and this has been very fully accomplished by our process. in our Soluble Beef. The meat is selected from fine healthy bullocks, about four years old, and by a process that we worked out after more than a year of continued experiments. the soluble substances constituting the accustomed Beef Extracts, as well as a large portion of the otherwise insoluble meat fibre containing the nutritive constituents, is dissolved and peptonized ready for absorption, with but very little aid from the digestive organs. While the yield in the ordinary method of extraction is about 3 per cent, by our method it is 12 to 15 per cent. In other words, for every three parts of the ordinary Beef Extract having only stimulating properties, there are 9 to 12 parts of dissolved nutritious matter present in our preparation in addition to the stimulating properties common to other Extracts. We beg leave to call your special attention to this fact, *as in this our preparation differs* materially from all other Beef Extracts now in the market. The process could be carried farther, but as there is only from 12 to 15 per cent of residuum left devoid of taste or smell, we believe we have exhausted about all that is useful as food, and we can assure the Profession that a trial of this preparation, noting carefully its effects, will prove its wonderfully nutritious properties. As an enema, its highly nourishing properties are exhibited. Samples sent free upon application.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
PURE COD LIVER OIL, WITH
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.
PERFECT, PERMANENT, PALATABLE.

The well known virtues of this preparation that has now been before the profession for a number of years, hardly requires comment from us. But we desire for the information of those whose attention may not have been directed to it, to present the following facts:

FIRST—We use in the manufacture of our Emulsion, Cod Liver Oil that is prepared expressly for us, and is strictly pure, which is the most important consideration to the Physician.

SECOND—By our process of Emulsifying, we so thoroughly incorporate the Oil with the Hypophosphite Salts, that the mixture is perfectly homogeneous and remains in that condition without the slightest separation or change for years, unless exposed to the air or intense heat.

THIRD—It is so palatable and easy of digestion, that it can be administered to children and persons with most sensitive stomachs without the slightest repugnance, and we are confident, from the results that have been obtained in the use of this preparation, and the flattering testimonials we have received from prominent physicians, that the proper manner of administering Cod Liver Oil, even to patients that can tolerate the crude oil, is in the form of a palatable and easily digested Emulsion. There are some in the profession that adhere to the use of the plain oil, but with all due deference, if they will make a trial of our Emulsion, we believe their prejudices will be removed, and they will find it much more beneficial to their patients.

With all the numerous Foods, Cereals and so-called Constructive Agents of uncertain value that are being introduced, the physician must sometimes be at a loss to know what to prescribe. But we are assured that the profession will bear us out in the statement that in all Pulmonary troubles, especially where the lung tissue is involved, in Scrofulous children and in Anæmic women of consumptive tendencies, as well as in general nervous debility, our combination will produce results, if properly administered, unequaled by any other preparation, and most satisfactory to the physician and patient. We most respectfully ask those who have never prescribed or seen its results, to give it a trial, and if you desire to make a personal inspection of it, we will be pleased to send a sample by express, prepaid.

FORMULA—50 per cent of pure Cod Liver Oil, 6 grs. of the Hypophosphite of Lime, and 3 grs. of the Hypophosphite of Soda to a fluid ounce. Emulsified with mucilage and glycerine.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

Digitized by Google

ELIXIR OF WAHOO.

In 1879 we issued circulars asking the consideration and trial by physicians, of the Elixir and Fluid Extract of Wahoo. As stated in these circulars, we were influenced by the favorable therapeutic results reported by a number of leading medical men, who tested it in their practice at the suggestion of Dr. J. R. Black, in a paper published in the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter. Since that time it has been very largely used.

Its value as a remedy in Hepatic-Dyspepsia, or Biliousness, and in all cases in which a gastric tonic-cholagogue is indicated, has been established beyond question.

The demand created exceeded our ability to supply. For months we were unable to fill our orders, as it was impossible to secure the drug, of satisfactory quality, at any price.

We were forced to decline orders, or send but a small percentage of the quantity directed. It has only been within the last few months that we have had sufficient stock of the *bark of the root* (which is the *only* part of the shrub of any medicinal value) gathered at the right season.

The high price of the bark of the root, and the difficulty of procuring it, induced some houses, who claimed their preparations were equal to the same articles made by us, to manufacture the Elixir and Fluid Extract of Wahoo, from the twigs, small roots and bark of the tree, the use of these products resulting in disappointment in the effect desired, and prejudicing physicians against this really valuable medicine.

We will be glad to send a sample of the Elixir, sufficient to test fully its merits, to any reputable medical man, who will pay express charges (as we are unable to send by mail), confident a trial will confirm all we claim as to its value, and our belief in its superiority in every respect to Podophyllin, Leptandrin, Iridin, and in fact any of the indigenous cholagogues and tonics, some of which are largely used, and deservedly held in high esteem.

We can not too strongly recommend it for patients suffering from torpid liver and deranged stomach, resulting from too free use of wine and spirits. It will be found to give speedy relief. A tablespoonful of the Elixir should be administered every other night for a week. It should then be given as often in one to two teaspoonful doses until relieved.

The value of Wahoo is so readily determined from absolute therapeutic results by physicians testing it for a few days, that we again urge them to use in any case in which a cathartic effect is desired, with conjoint action upon the liver.

JUNE, 1882.

JOHN WYETH & BRO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Digitized by Google

Continued From the Last Number of the "MEDICAL BRIEF."

—THE—

GREAT STANDARD REMEDY

OF THE DAY,

THE VIBURNUM COMPOUND

OF DR. HAYDEN.

In the last Number of the "MEDICAL BRIEF" we called Special Attention to the above Remarkable Preparation, and made some very strong assertions in regard to its peculiar virtues and powers in the cases for which it is recommended, and promised to furnish the evidence and endorsements for the same in this and the following numbers of the "MEDICAL BRIEF," and herewith present you with the first installment of the same, which we confidently believe will more than bear out our sentiments.

PROFESSIONAL INDORSEMENTS OF THE "VIBURNUM COMPOUND:"

"In my experience the 'VIBURNUM COMPOUND' has never been known to fail."
Boston, Mass. DR. H. B. STORER.

"As to your 'VIBURNUM COMPOUND' I think it deserves all the credit claimed for it, and in addition is valuable as a spinal embrocation in many cases." JAMES RODES BUCHANAN, M. D.

Professor Buchanan, of Cincinnati, O., is widely known as one of the ablest scientists of the age, and to those who know him personally the above unsolicited testimonial will have great weight.

"The 'VIBURNUM COMPOUND' is not only good for all you say it is, but is the best soothing medicine for children I have ever used."
Newburgh, N. Y. WM. JONES, M. D.

Dr. Jones is one of the oldest and best-known physicians in Newburgh.

W. R. HAYDEN, M. D.—Dear Sir: "I find your 'VIBURNUM COMPOUND' has no equal in menorrhagia, etc." Yours,
Lewiston, Me. DR. B. F. BROWN.

N. Y. PHARMACEUTICAL CO.—Gentlemen: "I have used your 'VIBURNUM COMPOUND.' It is the best uterine tonic and antispasmodic I know of."
Humbly, C. L. DREESE, M. D.
Goshen, Ind.

N. Y. PHARMACEUTICAL CO.—Gentlemen: "I am using about two pounds per week of your 'VIBURNUM COMPOUND' for dysmenorrhœa, uterine spasms, etc. It is without an equal."
Lowell, Mass. S. J. DAMON, M. D.

N. Y. PHARMACEUTICAL CO.—Gentlemen: "I have used your remedy—'THE VIBURNUM COMPOUND'—with great satisfaction for several years."
EMMA W. EDWARDS, M. D.
11 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

N. Y. PHARMACEUTICAL CO.—Gentlemen: "I am in constant use of 'HAYDEN'S VIBURNUM COMPOUND,' and like it very much."
Respectfully, W. S. SYMONDS, M. D.
Erie, Neosho Co., Kas.

N. Y. PHARMACEUTICAL CO.—Dear Sirs: "The 'VIBURNUM COMPOUND' is producing the desired results in a case of menorrhagia. It has produced better results, so far, than any other remedy that has been tried. I will report the case to our Faculty after she has fully recovered."
G. S. STEIN, M. D.
High St., Columbus, Ohio.

Digitized by Google

Horlick's Food

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

BENTON, Polk Co., Tenn., Jan. 25, 1882.

Messrs. J. & W. Horlick & Co., Racine:

GENTLEMEN—Before leaving Texas, and while on the way here, we were feeding our child—an infant two months old—on a foreign preparation containing condensed milk with flour and sugar. On this our child lived, but did not thrive; and while it was not sick, yet it lacked that plumpness of form invariably seen with a healthy infant, giving it a pinched, shrunken, half-starved look, indicating insufficient nutrition. Two weeks ago we commenced using YOUR FOOD with cows' milk, as directed, and what with PLUMP LIMBS and CHEEKS, HEALTHY-LOOKING SKIN AND CLEAR SPARKLING EYES, and every other symptom of VIGOROUS HEALTH, our child would scarcely be recognized as the same, and to the FOOD properly prepared I give ALL THE CREDIT. I regard it as a BOON to those who are compelled to feed their babies, as well as to the babies themselves. So well is our child doing in every respect with the food that I should be loath to discontinue its use for the best of wet nurses, much less any other preparation.

I remain, gentlemen, very truly yours,

I. R. NANKEVELL, M. D.

Price: 8 oz., 40 cts.; 18 oz., 75 cts.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

☞ Sample and Pamphlet sent Free to any one mentioning the BRIEF.

RESPECTFULLY,

J. & W. HORLICK & CO.;

RACINE, WIS.

P. S.—One or more packages sent, free of express charges, to any physician, on receipt of price.

Digitized by Google

FLUID

Fluid Cosmoline [*Petroleol*] is a fixed oil of Petroleum, a pure hydrocarbon prepared expressly for medical use. From it all the volatile and otherwise offensive properties of the crude Petroleum have been separated, without the aid of chemicals. Perfectly indifferent to atmospheric action, it remains inalterable in any climate. It is neutral in reaction, bland, soothing, cooling, and may therefore be applied to the most sensitive conditions without irritation. Flowing at 32° Fahr., it may be used either alone or as a menstruum for injections. Not evaporating below 325° Fahr., it may be warmed to any temperature the body can endure. It will be found excellent to relax the skin, to protect irritated surfaces from the air, and to use as a constituent in liniments, ointments and plasters, where an emollient is needed. For these, and many other purposes, obvious to the medical profession, it will be found superior to olive oil, or to any vegetable or animal oils, which undergo decomposition, and turn rancid. It contains no foreign ingredient.

SAMPLES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

[*Petroleol*]

Is put up in 1-lb., 5-lb., 10-lb., 25-lb., 50-lb. and 100-lb. **Cans.**

PREPARED BY

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.,

211 SOUTH FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

Digitized by Google

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

(Medical Department of Columbia College.)

Corner of Fourth Avenue and 23d Street, New York City.

SEVENTY-SIXTH SESSION, 1882-83.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

ALONZO CLARK, M. D., President, and Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine.

WILLARD PARKER, M. D., Emeritus Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

JOHN C. DALTON, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene.

THOMAS M. MARKOE, M. D., Professor of the Principles of Surgery.

T. GAILLARD THOMAS, M. D., Professor of Clinical Gynæcology.

JOHN METCALF, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine.

HENRY B. SANDS, M. D., Professor of the Practice of Surgery.

JAMES W. McLANE, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, of Gynæcology, and of the Diseases of Children.

THOMAS T. SABINE, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

CHARLES F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

EDWARD CURTIS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

FRANCIS DELAFIELD, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine.

WM. DETMOLD, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Military and Clinical Surgery.

JOHN G. CURTIS, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Physiology and Hygiene, Secretary of the Faculty.

WILLIAM H. DRAPER, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

ABRAHAM JACOBI, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children.

FESSENDEN N. OTIS, M. D., Clinical Professor of Venereal Diseases.

EDWARD C. SEGUIN, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.

GEO. M. LEFFERTS, M. D., Clinical Professor of Laryngoscopy, and Diseases of the Throat.

WILLIAM T. BULL, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

GEORGE HENRY FOX, M. D., Clinical Professor of the Diseases of the Skin.

WILLIAM S. HALSTED, M. D., First Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FRANCIS H. MARKOE, M. D., Second Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

T. MITCHELL PRUDDEN, M. D., Director of the Physiological and Pathological Laboratory of the Alumni Association.

THE COLLEGIATE YEAR

Consists of ONE SESSION, attendance upon which is required for the graduation. *The Session* for 1882-83 begins October 2d and continues till May, with short vacation at Thanksgiving and at Christmas.

TUITION

Is by the Following Methods:

I. DIDACTIC LECTURES.—During the *Session* from two to six lectures are given daily by the Faculty. Attendance obligatory.

II. CLINICAL TEACHING.—Ten Clinics, covering all Departments of Medicine and Surgery, are held weekly throughout the entire year in the College Building. In addition the Faculty give daily clinics at the larger City Hospitals and Dispensaries (such as the Bellevue, Charity, New York and Roosevelt Hospitals, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Women's Hospital, etc.), as a regular feature of the college curriculum. Attendance optional.

III. RECITATIONS are held daily throughout both sessions. Attendance optional.

IV. PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.—Personal instruction is given in *Practical Anatomy, Experimental Physiology, Operative Surgery Minor Surgery, Physical Diagnosis, Otology, Laryngoscopy, and in Normal and Pathological Histology, and the Examination of the Urine.* Attendance optional, except upon Practical Anatomy.

EXPENSES.

The *necessary* expenses are a yearly matriculation fee ($5), the fees for the lectures of the session ($20 for the course on each branch, or $140 for the entire curriculum), the Practical Anatomy fee ($10, and a small charge for material), and a graduation fee of $30. The GRADUATING COURSE requires three years' study, with a preceptor (including the time spent in attendance at the College), attendance upon two full courses of lectures, and upon one course of Practical Anatomy. Remissions and reductions of lecture fees are made to graduates and students who have already attended two full courses. *All fees are payable in advance. Board* can be had for from $5 to $9 a week, and the Clerk of the College will aid students in obtaining it.

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS.

Four appointments a year upon the House Staff of Bellevue Hospital are awarded by the Faculty, after competitive examination in the College. Public competitive examinations, by the Hospital authorities, are open to the graduates of this College for similar positions at numerous other hospitals.

For the Annual Catalogue and Announcement, or for further information, address—

JOHN G. CURTIS, M. D.,

Secretary of the Faculty, College of Physicians and Surgeons,

Cor. Twenty-Third St. and Fourth Ave., New York.

Digitized by Google

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE,

7th and Myrtle Sts., St. LOUIS, MO.

THE FORTY-FIRST REGULAR SESSION

—WILL COMMENCE ON—

MONDAY, Sept., 25, 1882, and Continue till March 1, 1883.

For Circulars or any information, call upon or address the Dean, No. 3132 Washington Ave.

J. S. B. ALLEYNE, M. D., Dean.

McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM

Is the Pure and Essential Extract from the Native Drug,

And contains ALL THE VALUABLE Medicinal properties of Opium in natural combination, while all its injurious principles are removed.

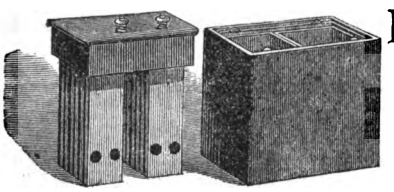
It possesses all the sedative, anodyne, and anti-spasmodic powers of Opium to produce sleep and composure; to relieve pain and irritation, nervous excitement, and morbid irritability of body and mind; to allay convulsive and spasmodic actions, &c., &c. And being purified from all the noxious and deleterious elements, its operation is attended by

No sickness of the stomach, No vomiting, No costiveness, No headache,

NOR ANY DERANGEMENT OF THE GENERAL HEALTH OR CONSTITUTION.

E. FERRETT, Agent, 372 Pearl Street, New York.

☞Please mention the MEDICAL BRIEF.



ELECTRICAL MEDICATION

—BY—

A W. TIPTON, M.D.,

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

☞**Gives the Most Recent and Successful Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases by Electricity and Medicines. Practical and Scientific.**

THE MOST POPULAR MEDICAL BOOK OF THE SEASON.

Price, Cloth, $3.00. Library Binding, $4.00. Address

DR. A. W. TIPTON, - - JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE

—OF—

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

North Market and 7th Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

☞Session of 1882 and 1883 will comprise a preliminary session of four weeks, beginning Monday, September 11, 1882. The regular session of five months begins Monday, October 10, 1882.

For announcement, or any information, address

LOUIS BAUER, M. D., Dean, 519 Pine St.

Digitized by Google

FOR PHYSICIAN'S USE ONLY.

SVAPNIA

OR PURIFIED OPIUM.

CONTAINS THE

ANODYNE AND SOPORIFIC

ALKALOIDS

CODEIA,
NARCEIA
AND
MORPHIA.

EXCLUDES THE

POISONOUS & CONVULSIVE

ALKALOIDS

THEBAIN,
NARCOTIN
AND
PAPAVERIN.

DOSE, THE SAME AS OPIUM.

This article is not intended for popular use, but only on prescription of the profession. It is to take the place of Opium in cases where that drug acts injuriously.

Dr. John Harley, of London, in his "Old Vegetable Neurotics," details a large number of experiments upon the human and animal system, with six of what he considers the narcotic alkaloids. He concludes that although all six possess both narcotic and hypnotic properties, yet these are so varied in degree and force, as to make their effects, when exhibited singly, very distinct from those following their exhibition in combination.

Taking the experience of practical physicians with Dr. Harley's results, as a basis, we would group them in the following order:

First Group. Anodyne and Hypnotic Elements.	Second Group. Narcotic and Convulsive Elements.
1. Morphia.	1. Thebain.
2. Narceia.	2. Cryptopin.
3. Codeia.	3. Papaverin.

Now SVAPNIA *is a distinctive name* given *to the first group, representing* the ANODYNE and HYPNOTIC ELEMENTS; *the second group, or the narcotic and convulsive* elements *of Opium being eliminated;* and is *not*, therefore, a simple principle, or a single constituent of Opium.

The relative values of each being known, we can select and utilize those that are valuable, and reject those known to be deleterious and inert.

This is what we claim, and all we claim for SVAPNIA. *It can be relied upon and given in all cases where Opium or Morphia is indicated, with equally good effects;* and in addition to this, there will be found in the practice of every physician, cases occurring almost every day, in which idiosyncrasy and peculiar states and diseases of the brain debar us from the use of Opium and Morphia, but where Svapnia can be exhibited with the happiest results.

In SVAPNIA, there is retained all the Morphia and the greater part of the Codeia and Narceia, but combined with the native acids of Opium, meconic and thebolactic, in such a manner as to render those constituents soluble and active.

SVAPNIA IS UNIFORM IN ITS PROPORTIONS, and is prepared to conform to a standard of Opium representing ten per cent of Morphia. This is done by a simple proportion of the neutral excipient, after determining the actual amount of the alkaloids obtained from the Opium used.

We may safely affirm that the danger of bad results is much diminished by a resort to that preparation of Opium, in which the poisonous elements are eliminated, and the anodyne elements in such a state of combination, as to reduce their toxic, and enhance their hygienic effects, such as has been PROVED TO BE THE CASE WITH SVAPNIA.

SOLE AGENTS:

KIDDER & LAIRD,

83 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1856.

A. M. LESLIE & CO.

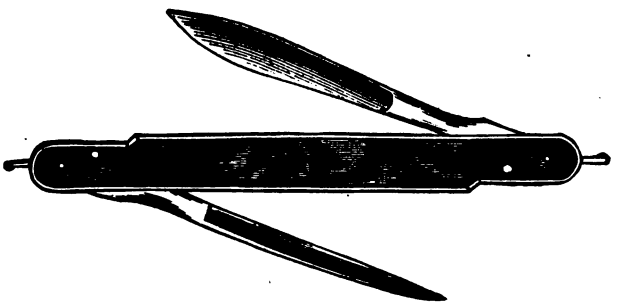
SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS

204 N. FIFTH STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

APPARATUS AND MATERIALS.



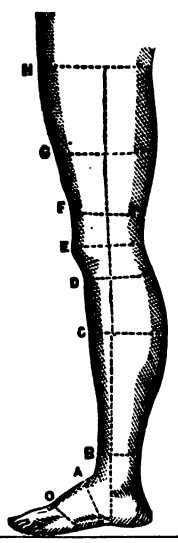
A Full Line of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS kept constantly in stock.

We have one of the fullest assortments to be found in the country, and are well prepared to attend to the wants of the profession in our line.

CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.

From our long experience in the business, amounting to 25 years, we feel that we can intelligently appreciate the necessities of the Profession and successfully meet them.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. ✠ SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.



ELASTIC HOSE.

We desire to call attention to the ELASTIC HOSE of our own manufacture, which are always made to order strictly according to measurements given.

We have the only Factory for Elastic Hose in St. Louis.

Goods warranted to be of the Best Quality, and of the most durable kind.

The profession will find it much to their advantage to send their orders to us for goods in this line.

Send for descriptive circular and directions for measurement.

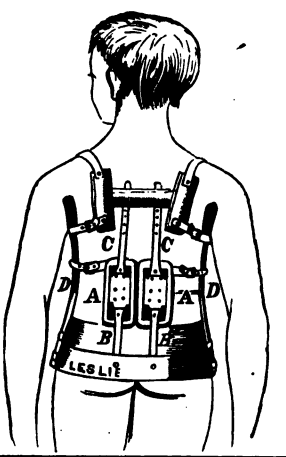
APPARATUS

For Deformities of every Description

MADE TO ORDER.

Our facilities in this line are very complete, and we can supply the **Best Apparatus for each Case.**

Correspondence solicited. Directions for measurement sent on application.

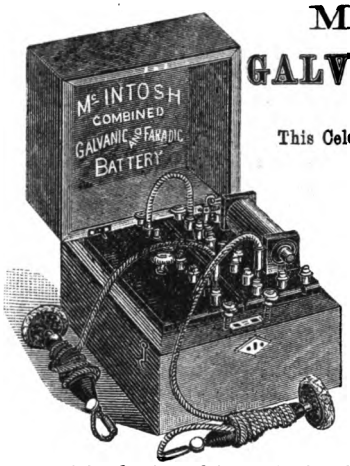


PURE NON-HUMANIZED VACCINE VIRUS.

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

PRICE, FIVE QUILLS OR SEVEN IVORY POINTS FOR $1, POSTPAID.

Digitized by Google



McINTOSH COMBINED
GALVANIC AND FARADIC BATTERY

This Celebrated Battery Combines Both the Galvanic and Faradic Current,

Which can be used separately or combined. Any strength and intensity desired can be obtained for use in Electro-therapeutics. THIS BATTERY is constructed on an IMPROVED PLAN, as follows: The zinc and carbon plates are arranged in couples, securely clamped to hard rubber plates with thumb screws. These screws are also used for binding posts. All the connections are positive. The cells are made in sections of six, of hard rubber, with hard rubber drip cup. The following points of excellence render our Batteries superior to others:

1. *They combine the only Portable Galvanic and Faradic Battery in one case.*

2. *They weigh one-half less than other batteries of the same number of cells.*

3. The cells are made in sections of six of one solid piece of hard, vulcanized rubber—by this arrangement they can be emptied, cleaned, and filled as easily and quickly as one cell, and will not crack, break, or leak.

4. A hard rubber drip cup is placed by the side of each section of cells to receive the zinc and carbon plates when removed from them. By this arrangement we avoid the use of absorbant materials and soiling the Battery.

5. The Hydrostat is perfect. The rubber plates which hold the elements project over on one side enough to cover the cells when the zinc and carbon plates are placed in the drip cups. The under side of this projection is covered with thick soft rubber, which is securely clamped to the cells sections, and makes them water tight.

6. This is the only Battery that the zinc and carbon plates can be kept clean by simply rinsing them.

7. A zinc or carbon plate can be removed by simply loosening a binding post; and all parts of the Battery can be duplicated, as like parts are made exactly alike. We will be pleased to send circulars and our illustrated catalogue giving full information, price, &c., free upon application.

McINTOSH GALVANIC AND FARADIC BATTERY CO.,
Nos. 192 and 194 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,
Manufacturing Pharmacists,

ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

Fluid Extracts.
Solid Extracts.
Effervescing Granules.
Medicinal Elixirs.
Medicinal Syrups.
Sugar Coated Pills.

Pure Powdered Drugs.
Packed Roots and Herbs.
Medicinal Lozenges.
Resinoids.
Suppositories.
Miscellaneous Products.

RETAIL DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS supplied with all the officinal products of the U. S. Pharm. and with those official in Europe.

OUR CATALOGUE NO. 80, SENT FREE, contains a price list of about 10,000 items.

ALL THE NEW DRUGS—ALL THE RARE DRUGS—German, French, Bohemian, Italian and Norwegian Drugs, crude and in their preparations.

We prepare Medicines after **PRIVATE FORMULA,** in suitable and elegant Pharmaceutical forms,—such as **Sugar-Coated Pills and Elixirs.** Prices reasonable. Please send for estimates which cost nothing.

Our **LABORATORY** is the **NEWEST,** most complete, and **LARGEST** of its kind in the world.

WE ARE THE ORIGINATORS of NON-SECRET POPULAR MEDICINES, which are now replacing in the sales of the best retail druggists, all **Quack, Secret and Patented Nostrums,** with profit to themselves and benefit to the public. Physicians who have their own Drug stores should examine this plan, which rids them of the nostrum nuisance in a way consistent with the medical code of ethics.

Our CATALOGUE No. 82, 92 pages, 144 illustrations, sent on application.

Digitized by Google

MURDOCK LIQUID FOOD CO., BOSTON,

THE ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF

RAW FOOD EXTRACTS in the WORLD.

It can be retained by the weakest stomach, when all other food extracts, and even water is rejected.

Nutritious food, if raw, condensed, and free from insoluble matter, will cure chronic diseases, as it will make blood faster than all preparations or food, and new blood will cleanse the system.

MURDOCK'S LIQUID FOOD is made from Beef, Mutton, and Fruits; contains corpuscles, is 12½ per cent soluble albumen, and free from insoluble matter, drugs, mercurials, salts, and acids, and can be retained by the stomach when so weak as to refuse meat.

Ask your Druggists, or send to us for Essays read before the American Medical Association at Richmond, Va., May 6, 1881, on the value of Raw Food Extracts, by Geo. R. Shepherd, of Hartford, Conn., and other Essays and Testimonials from Medical Journals and physicians that have used Liquid Food in cases of Consumption, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Dyspepsia, Acute and Chronic Constipation, Diphtheria, Intemperance, Cholera Infantum, Infantile Diarrhœa, Post-Partum Hemorrhage, Purpura Hemorrhagica with Waxy Liver, Pelvic Cellulitis, Malarial and other Fevers, Chronic Strumous Arthritis, Sclerosis of the Spinal Cord, Senile Gangrene, Perinephritic Abscess and other diseases of mal-nutrition. No cases of Cholera Infantum have occurred where it had been used daily, and no lives have been lost from Cholera Infantum where it has been prescribed by a physician. Excellent for Eczema, Diabetes, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

At the request of any physician who has not tried our Extracts, and would like to, by advising us at Boston, we will deliver sample bottles to the express in Boston or St. Louis. *If any physician has a Chronic case that will not yield to his treatment, of any disease, we will furnish at his request, sufficient Liquid Food to satisfy him that Liquid Food will make blood faster than all preparations or food known. And that new blood will cleanse the system of disease. Our claims are that it is a Raw Extract, condensed many fold, free of insoluble matter and contains corpuscles. It can be retained when the stomach is so weak that it will refuse water.* We are induced to do this, knowing that our Extracts are saving life, and that an increased use of them, which will follow after a trial of them, will be the means of saving more lives daily. (*We ask no testimonials of results obtained.*) Raw Extracts are available where cooked ones are not, or if available, contain only one-third as much nourishment.

Liquid Food is in general use at all Hospitals, Infant and Insane Asylums, and Washingtonian Homes, U. S. Navy Hospitals, by all physicians who have tried it.

For sale by all druggists in the United States, at **Wholesale and Retail by RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis**; or you can order direct, and we will pay expressage.

1 oz.. 15 cts.; 6 ozs., 55 cts.; 12 ozs., $1.00.

MURDOCK LIQUID FOOD CO., Boston.

It is the only Food that will relieve the Consumptive from Hunger.

It will make blood faster than all preparations known.

☞Please mention the MEDICAL BRIEF.

FOR GENERAL INDIGESTION,

—OR—

WASTING DISEASES,

Liquor Pancreaticus,

(T. METCALF & CO.'S)

A Colorless, Tasteless Solution. The latest addition to Physiological Chemistry.

"For the purpose of general indigestion, the *Liquor Pancreaticus is mainly indicated*, and will be found to be of much advantage."

J. MILNER FOTHERGILL, M. D.

"Bernard was enabled to demonstrate that *no other fluid* secreted in the digestive organs except that from the pancreas can produce the complete digestion of a sufficiency of fats and oils."

H. C. BARTLETT, F. C. S., Ph. D.

☞Send for pamphlet containing full directions for the preparation of concentrated Peptonized or Partially Digested Food.

T. METCALF & CO.,

89 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

E. FOUGERA & CO., New York.

MEYER BROS. & CO., St. Louis.
RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago.
REDINGTON & CO., San Francisco.

Digitized by Google

PRIVATE TREATMENT OF OPIUM HABITUÉS

DR. J. B. MATTISON

Continues to receive, at his residence,

185 LIVINGSTON STREET, BROOKLYN,

a limited number of

OPIUM HABITUÉS,

to whom he devotes his special professional attention.

METHOD of treatment is *original*—that of rapid reduction—the opiate withdrawal being effected in from five to ten days; avoiding the painful ordeal of immediate abandonment, and the tiresome delay of prolonged decrease; meanwhile, by a *special* employment of tonics and nervines, meeting the requirements of individual cases as they seem to demand.

DURATION of treatment varies from two to eight weeks.

TERMS, from twenty-five to forty dollars per week, according to size and location of apartments—payable in advance.

PATIENTS are limited—four—and select. No alcoholics or lunatics accepted; and only such habitués as, after full history of the case from attending physician or in person, are deemed likely to recover.

ADVANTAGES offered are—handsomely furnished apartments; desirable privacy; a liberal cuisine; cheerful, social surroundings, and personal professional attention, based upon several years experience in the management of this disease.

A NEW REMEDY.

Concentrated Tinct. Avena,

(From Common Oats.)

ITS PROPERTIES ARE:

NERVE STIMULANT, TONIC, LAXATIVE, ETC.

Is employed in the treatment of *Paralysis*, *St. Vitus Dance*, *Epilepsy*, *Alcoholism*, *The Opium or Morphia Habit*, *Defective or Deficient Menstruation* (from Nervous Debility or Anæmic conditions of the system), *Cold Extremities*, *Sleeplessness*, *Nerve Exhaustion* owing to *overwork*, either *Physical* or *Mental*, and in the *Convalescent Stages* of all *Acute Diseases*.

A full description of this remedy, with certificates from different members of the Medical Profession, citing cases under their charge, treated by it, ALSO REVISED AND ENLARGED MANUAL, mailed free, on application to

B. KEITH & CO.,

No. 41 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

Mention MEDICAL BRIEF.

Digitized by Google

LITTLE GIANT
FRENCH BATTERY.
MOST COMPLETE BATTERY MADE.
Supersedes all others.
Just what every Physician needs with him at all times.
Send for circular and prices
C.E. JONES & BRO.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

INVALID ROLLING-CHAIR.
(RECLINING)
A PRICELESS BOON to those who are UNABLE TO WALK. LEONARD BACON, D.D., HON A. H. STEVENS, M. C., and OTHERS recommend them. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

FOLDING CHAIR CO., New Haven Ct.

YOUNG DOCTORS

just graduating and wishing to secure choice and profitable locations, and

PHYSICIANS

wishing to **Buy, Sell or Exchange Locations or Properties,** should write for full information and circulars to

Physicians Exchange Bureau,

925 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA

BOVINE VIRUS.

The Long Valley Vaccine Virus is always Fresh and Reliable.

Quills, $1.00 for 5.
Ivory Points, small size, $1 per doz.
Ivory Points, large size, $1.00 for 10.
Large Lymph Tubes, $2.00.
Small Crusts, $1.00.

Sent promptly upon receipt of order. Guaranteed in Primary Cases.

Address,

F. A. DAVIS, Attorney,
925 Chestnut St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

An unsurpassed stock of Medical Books.

The Best of American Manufacture.

PLANTEN'S CAPSULES.
Known as reliable 50 years.
For "General Excellence in Manufacture."

H PLANTEN & SON, 224 William St., New York.

Empty, 7 Sizes. } All Kinds { **Horse, 2 Sizes.**
Rectal, 3 Sizes. } Filled. { **Vaginal, 4 Sizes.**

☞ Specify PLANTEN'S on ALL ORDERS. ☜

Samples free. Sold by ALL Druggists.

AN INKY REVOLUTION!

We DELIVER anywhere in the U. S., all charges positively prepaid, one or more quarts of the very finest BLACK, VIOLET, BLUE, GREEN, or SCARLET Writing Ink of brilliant, unchanging colors, non-corrosive, and CAN'T BE SPOILED BY FREEZING, on receipt of only 25 cents per quart. Postage stamps accepted. SCAMMELL & CO., 210 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

This house and its inks are entirely reliable. We have used no other inks for years.—EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Best and Cheapest. Satisfaction guaranteed U. S. Soldiers' Limbs on Gov't order FREE. Fifteen years Experience. Send for Pamphlet, free to all.

D. P. KANE, Manufacturer,
205 N. 4th St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

HOSPITAL PRACTICE.

A Manual of Clinical Therapeutics.
8th EDITION; ENLARGED.

Shows the Most Recent Successful Treatment of over 600 Diseases, giving over 400 New and Useful Prescriptions. Copiously Indexed.

☞ Sent, Postage-Paid, on receipt of **$3.00.**

Address, "MEDICAL BRIEF."

MEDICAL BOOKS FREE.

The American Medical Journal,

Published monthly; filled with reading matter of the most practical character, collected from the most reliable sources, from all branches of the profession in this country and Europe. It supplies the real wants of the general practitioner.

☞ Three numbers (different months) of this Journal will be sent for trial to all new men, FREE OF CHARGE; then if they want it they may subscribe.

Address GEO. C. FITZER, M. D., 1110 Chambers Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Digitized by Google

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.

ITS PREPARATION AND VALUE FOR INFANTS.

Preparation.—For an infant under three months, mix one tablespoonful of the Food with ten of hot or cold water. Hold over the gas, lamp, or stove, with constant stirring, until it has boiled two or three minutes. Cool to about blood heat, and give in feeding bottle. For a child three to ten months old, mix in proportion of eight of water to one of Food. For a pap, in proportion of five of water to one of Food.

Value.—Containing only Milk, Wheaten Bread Crust and Sugar, this Food supplies all the elements necessary for complete alimentation, in the most easily assimilable form; the *Milk* furnishing Casein, Albumen, Hydrates of Carbon and Sugar of Milk, while the *Wheaten Bread Crust* supplies Nitrogen, and is especially rich in *Saline Matter*, particularly in potash salts, mainly in the form of phosphates, and Carbon is obtained from the *Cane Sugar*. It makes pure blood, firm flesh, hard muscle, and tough bone. It is a sure preventive of Summer Complaint, and by its use the bowels can be kept in just the state desired. It is retained on the stomach, often, when everything else is rejected. The simplicity of its preparation and the uniformity obtainable are two points the value of which can not be overestimated.

Particular Attention.—We do not claim that this Food will agree with *all* children. We do not think that any artificial food will ever be made which will do this, as nature sometimes fails, a mother's milk not agreeing with her own child. We only claim, what has been proved by its use for 15 years past, that it will agree with a *larger proportion* of children than any other artificial food.

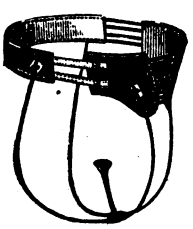
A pamphlet, by Prof. H. Lebert, of Berlin, giving fuller particulars of the Food, sent to any address on application to

THOMAS LEEMING & CO., Sole Agents,

18 College Place, New York City.

For a perfectly pure **CONDENSED MILK**, free from starch of any kind, try Nestle's.

DR. McINTOSH'S NATURAL UTERINE SUPPORTER.



No instrument has ever been placed before the medical profession which has given such universal satisfaction. The combination is such that the Physician is able to meet every indication of Uterine Displacements, Falling Womb, Anteversion, Retroversion and Flexions are overcome by this instrument, where others fail; this is proven by the fact that since its introduction to the Profession it has come into more general use than all other instruments combined.

The Abdominal Supporter is a broad morocco leather belt with elastric straps to buckle around the hips, with concave front, so shaped as to hold up the abdomen. The Uterine Support is a cup and stem made of highly-polished hard rubber very light and durable, shaped to fit the neck of the womb, with openings for the secretions to pass out; as shown by the cuts. Cups are made with extended lips to correct flexions and versions of the womb.

The instrument is very comfortable to the patient, can be removed or replaced by her at will, can be worn by her at all times, will not interfere with nature's necessities, will not corrode, and is lighter than metal. It will answer for all cases of Anteversion, Retroversions, or any Flexions of the Womb and is used by the leading Physicians with never-failing success even in the most difficult cases.

☞**Our Reduced Prices are to Physicians, $6.00; to Patients, $10.**☜

Instruments sent by mail, at our risk, on receipt of price, or by Express, C. O. D., with the Express charges for returning the money added.

☞CAUTION.—Owing to the great sale and popularity of our instrument, various and base imitations are sold by unscrupulous parties. In order to get the genuine, it is best to order direct from us.

DR. McINTOSH'S NATURAL UTERINE SUPPORTER CO.,

192 JACKSON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Our valuable pamphlet "Some Practical Facts about Displacements of the Womb," will be sent you free on application.

Digitized by Google

PALATABLE—WHOLESOME—EFFICIENT,

Laxativus Fructus Pastillus.
(LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE.)
Properties LAXATIVE AND CATHARTIC.
FORMULA.
CATHARTINIC ACIDUM (Pura Cassia Acutifolia) ..... VI Parts.
TAMARINDUS INDICA (Tamarind) Pulp ..... III "
PYRUS CYDONIA (Quince) Pulp ..... III "
PRUNUS DOMESTICA (Prune) Pulp ..... VIII "
GLYCERINE, C. P. ..... II "
Prepared in 22-grain Lozenges, and covered with chocolate and sugar crystal.
Dose for Adults, one to two Lozenges.
Dose for Children, one-fourth to one Lozenge.
PREPARED BY
HETHERINGTON & CO.,
CHEMISTS. 1164 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Laxativus Fructus Pastillus

(Laxative Fruit Lozenge)

Serves as a Cooling and Refreshing Corrective for Constipation, Biliousness, Cerebral Congestion, Indisposition, Feverishness, Dizziness, Hemorrhoids, Etc.

Its action being mild (and prompt), and its taste akin to a choice bit of fruit or dessert, it is especially appreciated by ladies and children, and those who dislike pills and the usual purgative medicines.

☞ *A trial will bear out all claims advanced for the preparation, and at once establish its medicinal value.*

Trial Samples Mailed Gratis.

NOTE. — The scarcity of the active ingredient of formula, CATHARTINIC ACIDUM, occasioned by the difficulties and high cost attending its manufacture, has prevented this agent becoming generally known; but now that its active production and presentation in "Laxative Fruit Lozenge" form has been undertaken on a large scale, with improved facilities that will insure moderate prices, and as the product is distinguished by the name of Professor Dragendorff, the well-known German Chemist, as its discoverer, it promises to become popular among physicians and druggists, and through them the public at large.

Put up for Dispensing in Bottles, each containing 100 Lozenges.

SOLD BY THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

Digitized by Google

HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

—FORMULA.—

Each dram of this Preparation contains 1 gr. of Iron, 2 grs. Calasaya Bark, 1-200 gr. Phosphorus, 1 gr. Coca, 1 gr. Viburnum, with a sufficient quantity of vegetable aromatics, Cologne Spirits, Sugar and Distilled Water.

HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a combination of Phosphorus. Calasaya Bark, Protoxide of Iron, Erythroxylon, Coca and Viburnum, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics in a pleasant and agreeable form, which has been so long a desideratum with the Medical profession. It is pleasant and agreeable to the taste, having none of the inky flavors so peculiar to other preparations of Iron. In a low state of the system it will be found particularly efficacious. Iron restores color to the blood, and the Calasaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs. Phosphorus is a mild stimulant to the brain and nervous system, with especial action on the kidneys, bladder, and organs of generation, both in the male and female. The Erythroxylon Coca is a powerful nervous stimulant, through which property it retards waste of tissue, increases muscular strength and endurance, and removes fatigue and languor, due to prolonged physical or mental effort.

The Iron Tonic acts on the stomach and liver, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, building up the weak, frail and broken down system, thereby making it applicable for Dyspepsia in its various forms; Loss of Appetite, Head Ache, Insomnia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration or Exhaustion, Convalescence from Fevers. It prevents impoverishment of the blood; is valuable in anæmia, chlorosis, etc.

The curative properties of Iron Tonic is largely attributed to its stimulant tonic and nutritive qualities whereby the various organic functions are recruited. Its action is immediate, produces at once a feeling of buoyancy to the intellect, removing depression or melancholy, and hence, it is of great value in the treatment of mental and nervous affections. From its admirable composition, its use is indicated in a wide range of diseases.

The Iron Tonic contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties, pre-eminently calculated to support the system under the exhausting and wasting process of disease, fevers and other acute diseases, and to rebuild and recruit the tissues and forces, whether lost in the destructive march of such affections or induced by over-work, general debility in the most tedious forms of chronic diseases. It is friendly and helpful to the most delicate stomach. Does not cause nausea, constipation, or disarrange the digestive organs. Can be taken with impunity by the most delicate lady, infant, the aged or infirm, as by the sedentary student, whose system has suffered from over-taxation of the brain; and where there is a fair remnant to build on, will reconstruct the most shattered and enfeebled constitution.

It vitalizes the whole system; imparts tone, brain power, and nerve force. As a nerve power it is par excellence, a valuable ferruginous preparation, which, in all respects, merits the preference of the Medical Profession. Is valuable in all maladies caused by the impoverishment or deterioration of the blood. The blood of chlorotic women contains less of the globules than is the case in well women. Under the use of chalybeates the blood usually recovers quickly to the curor and globules which it had lost. The Iron Tonic given to chlorotic patients seems to have two methods of action, distinct, but equally necessary. First—It acts as a tonic and direct excitant of the stomach, as a special modifier of the peptic sense. Second—A part of the iron is dissolved in the gastric juice and absorbed, coming directly in contact with the inner coats of the vessels; while, by virtue of an action, which is dynamic or vital, the Iron Tonic by slow degrees places the impaired functions upon a normal footing. It is the combination of these two actions that reconstructs the blood globules, and finally cures chlorosis.

In the multitudinous nervous affections, complete loss of appetite and constipation, particularly in cases of delicate females, when the stomach is irritated, and the food inadequate to nourish and invigorate the drooping strength, and suffering from the great nervous depression. it is a reliable preparation, and supplies a want as an invigorator and nutritive food tonic much desired by the profession.

Manufactured by

HARTER & CO.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Digitized by Google

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER,

FOR

DISEASES of URIC ACID DIATHESIS.

Dr. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, of New York, Surgeon General U. S. Army (retired), Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of New York, etc.

"I have for some time made use of the Buffalo Lithia Water in cases of affections of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, complicated with BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, or with a GOUTY DIATHESIS. THE RESULTS HAVE BEEN EMINENTLY SATISFACTORY. Lithia has for many years been a favorite remedy with me in like cases, but the BUFFALO WATER CERTAINLY ACTS BETTER THAN ANY EXTEMPORANEOUS SOLUTION OF THE LITHIA SALTS, AND IS, MOREOVER, BETTER BORNE BY THE STOMACH. I also often prescribe it in those cases of CEREBRAL HYPERÆMIA, *resulting from over-mental work*—in which the condition called NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA exists—AND GENERALLY WITH MARKED SUCCESS."

Dr. HUNTER McGUIRE, Richmond, Virginia, late Professor Surgery Medical College of Virginia; President of the International Medical Congress; Vice-President American Medical Association.

"Buffalo Lithia Water, Spring No. 2, as an ALKALINE DIURETIC, is invaluable. In GRAVEL dependent upon the URIC ACID DIATHESIS, and indeed, *in Diseases generally of that Diathesis*, it is a remedy of *extraordinary potency*. I have prescribed it in cases of Rheumatic Gout, which had resisted the ordinary remedies, with wonderfully good results. I have also used it in my own case, being a great sufferer from this malady, *and have derived more benefit from it than from any other remedy.*"

Dr. HARVEY L. BYRD, of Baltimore, President and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, in the Baltimore Medical College.

"I have witnessed the best results from the action of the Buffalo Lithia Water, Spring No. 2, in CHRONIC GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL and STONE in the BLADDER, and I do not hesitate to express the opinion, that in *all* diseases depending upon or having their origin in the URIC ACID DIATHESIS, it is UNSURPASSED, IF, INDEED, IT IS EQUALED BY ANY WATER THUS FAR KNOWN TO THE PROFESSION."

SPRINGS OPEN JUNE 1st.

Water, in Cases of Six Gallons, at the Springs, Five dollars per case.
Springs Pamphlet sent to any address.

THOS. F. COODE,
Proprietor Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

THE BEST.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK FOOD.

Used by more than 1500 Physicians in New York City alone

During the past year with uniformly favorable results.

Prescribed by Leading Practitioners of all Schools, and used in Prominent Institutions throughout the Country.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND OTHER RELIABLE TESTIMONY.

Moisture	5 to 6 per ct.	Carbo-hydrates, insoluble in water	15 to 16 per ct.
Nitrogenous matter (Nitrogen, 2.25 to 2.35)	14.5 " 15 "	Fat	4 " 5 "
Carbo-hydrates, soluble in water	54 " 55 "	Ash (inclusive of 0.6 Phosphoric Acid	2 " 2.5 "

"The proportion of nitrogenous matter or plastic aliments to carbo-hydrates or respiratory constituents in mother's milk is 1:4.5, and in this food the proportion is practically the same, namely, 1:5.7. The fat, as a respiratory substance, is here reduced to the equivalent of starch.

"My analysis perfectly agrees with the analysis given on their labels and bears witness to the excellent and rational manner in which this food is compounded." DR. E. GEISSLER, Dresden, April 10, 1882.

Microscopic Examination of Anglo-Swiss Milk Food: "Magnified 800 times. A.—Starch Cooked; B.—Oil Globules; C.—Gluten Cells. It is a Milk Food, with Gluten and Cooked Starch."—*Ephraim Cutter, M.D.*

N. B.—This is the only MILK FOOD in which Dr. Cutter found any Gluten.

"Used in New York Infant Asylum."—*J. Lewis Smith, M.D.*

"Has yielded most favorable results."—*J. C. Guernsey, M. D., Philadelphia.*

"The Diarrhœa had been persistent for four months in spite of the use of other foods. After using two days the evacuations became normal, and the puny child is now plump and healthy."—*Geo. M. Ockford, M.D., Vicennes, Ind.*

"Used in our Sea Side Nursery. It nourishes and strengthens every child to whom it is given."—*John W. Kramer, M.D., Master of St. John's Guild.*

"Our little ones love it. It regulates and strengthens the bowels."—*Sisters of Charity, St. Vincent's Home, Phila.*

"We find that it agrees with each case."—*M. Spencer, Matron Philadelphia Infants Home.*

Sample furnished to Physicians gratis. **Address ANGLO-SWISS FOOD, P. O. Box 3482, N. Y.**

MADE AT CHAM, SWITZERLAND. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS GENERALLY.

Digitized by Google

To the Medical Profession.

LACTOPEPTINE

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the Profession to LACTOPEPTINE. After a long series of careful experiments, we are able to produce its various components in an absolutely pure state, thus removing all unpleasant odor and taste, (also slightly changing the color). We can confidently claim, that its digestive properties are largely increased thereby, and can assert without hesitation that it is as perfect a digestive as can be produced.

LACTOPEPTINE is the most important remedial agent ever presented to the Profession for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Vomiting in Pregnancy, Cholera Infantum, Constipation, and all diseases arising from imperfect nutrition. It contains the five active agents of digestion, viz: Pepsin, Pancreatine, Diastase, or Veg. Ptyalin, Lactic and Hydrochloric Acids, in combination with Sugar of Milk.

FORMULA OF LACTOPEPTINE.

Sugar of Milk,	40 ounces.	Veg. Ptyalin or Diastase,	4 drachms
Pepsin,	8 "	Lactic Acid,	5 fl. "
Pancreatine,	6 "	Hydrochloric Acid,	5 fl. "

LACTOPEPTINE is sold entirely by Physicians' Prescriptions, and its almost universal adoption by physicians is the strongest guarantee we can give that the therapeutic value has been most thoroughly established.

The undersigned having tested LACTOPEPTINE, recommend it to the profession:

ALFRED L. LOOMIS, M. D.,
Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, University of the City of N. Y.

SAMUEL R. PERCY, M. D.,
Professor Materia Medica, New York Medical College.

F. LEROY SATTERLEE, M. D., Ph. D.,
Professor Chem., Mat. Med. & Therap. in N. Y. Col. of Dent.; Professor Chem. & Hyg. in Am. Vet. Col., etc.

JAS. AITKEN MEIGS, Philadelphia, Pa.,
Professor of the Institutes of Med. and Med. Juris., Jef. Medical College; Physician to Pennsylvania Hospital.

W. W. DAWSON, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio,
Professor Prin. and Prac. Surg., Medical College of Ohio; Surgeon to Good Samaritan Hospital.

ALFRED F. A. KING, M. D., Washington, D. C.,
Professor of Obstetrics, University of Vermont.

D. W. YANDELL, M. D.,
Professor of the Science and Art of Surg. and Clinical Surg., University of Louisville, Ky.

L. P. YANDELL, M. D.,
Professor of Clin. Med., Diseases of Children, and Dermatology, University of Louisville, Ky.

ROBT. BATTEY, M. D., Rome, Ga.
Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics, Atlanta Medical College, Ex-President Medical Association of Ga.

CLAUDE H. MASTIN, M. D., LL. D., Mobile, Ala.

PROF. H. C. BARTLETT, Ph. D., F. C. S., London, England.

THE NEW YORK PHARMACAL ASSOCIATION,

P. O. Box 1574. Nos. 10 & 12 College Place, New York.

Digitized by Google

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

CELERINA

THE NERVE TONIC.

FORMULA: CELERINA is the *isolated*, active, *nerve-toning* principle of Celery, Coca, and Viburnum, *combined* in a pleasant *fluid* form.

DOSE: One or two teaspoonfuls *three* or *more* times a day, as indicated.

Each fluid drachm represents three and one-half grains each—Celery, Coca and Viburnum, combined with Aromatics.

CELERINA is *the* Nerve Tonic *sans pareil*. It *refreshes the tired brain*, and imparts tone and vigor to the entire nervous system; therefore, it is of the *utmost value* in Nervous Exhaustion, Sexual Debility, Paralysis, Dysmenorrhea, Spermatorrhea, Hysteria, Chorea, Weakness of Old Age, and *all* LANGUID conditions of the system.

After giving "CELERINA" a *fair trial*, I have found that, as a Nerve Tonic and Vital Reconstructor, it *is what it claims to be.*

L. CH. BOISLINIERE, M. D., LL.D.,
(*Prof. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, St. Louis Medical College.*)

Office, 3043 Easton Avenue,
St. Louis.

J. C. RICHARDSON, Chemist, City:

After giving "CELERINA" a *full* and *fair* trial, am *prepared* to *recommend* it most favorably as a *Nerve Tonic*, to the medical profession.

March 1, 1882. J. G. PARRISH, A. M., M. D.

I have prescribed "CELERINA" in cases of *weak, tired, and nervous men and women, with satisfaction.* It is a *powerful* and *refreshing tonic, lasting in its effects.*

GEO. C. PITZER, M. D.,
(*Prof. Practice of Medicine, American Medical College, St. Louis.*)

I can bear *favorable testimony to the value* of "CELERINA" in nervous affections.

219 N. 14th St., St. Louis. CHAS. A. WARE, M. D.

Am much pleased with the action of "CELERINA," and deem it a remedy well worth the careful consideration of the profession.

JOHN G. CECIL, M. D.,
(*Clinical Prof. of Gynæcology in the Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky.*)

"CELERINA" is efficient, agreeable, and safe. I have used it with highly satisfactory results.

H. A. COTTELL, M. D.,
(*Demonstrator of Anatomy Microscopy, and Medical Chemistry, University of Louisville, Med. Dept.*)

I have been a sufferer from nervous sick headache for many years. Lately I have been using "CELERINA," and have found it to give me more relief than anything else I have used. I have also prescribed it in a few cases with entire satisfaction. I take pleasure in saying that I think it will supply a much needed want in the treatment of all neurological diseases.

Louisville, Ky. THOS. R. WALKER, M. D.

I have used "CELERINA" in my practice, and find it to be an excellent nerve tonic.

C. W. NULL, M. D.,
(*Prof. Physiology in Louisville Medical College, and Jefferson School of Medicine.*)

The formula of Richardson's "CELERINA" challenges the confidence fully of any one acquainted with its constituents. I have had occasion to prescribe it in numerous cases, and have found it to justify my expectations to a highly satisfactory degree. In nervous debility, or nervous exhaustion, especially from protracted overwork—in short, for almost any form of neurasthenia, it seems to me an invaluable remedy.

C. C. FORBES, M. D.,
(*Visiting Physician to the Female Medical, and the Obstetrical Department of the Louisville City Hospital; late Medical Superintendent of Central Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, Anchorage, Ky.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. C. RICHARDSON, Chemist,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Celerina is prepared for the use of Physicians only, and can be had from all reputable Druggists, wholesale and retail, in the United States, or from

RICHARDSON & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
710 North Main Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Digitized by Google

TO PHYSICIANS.

LISTERINE

FORMULA.—Listerine is the *essential Antiseptic* constituent of Thyme, Eucalyptus, Baptisia, Gaultheria, and Mentha Arvensis in combination. Each *fluid drachm* also contains *two* grains of *refined* and *purified* Benzo-Boracic Acid.

DOSE.—One teaspoonful *three* or *more* times a day (as indicated). As a local application to ulcers, wounds and abscesses, or as a gargle, mouth-wash, inhalant or injection, it can be used *ad libitum*, diluted as desired.

LISTERINE is a POWERFUL, SAFE and PLEASANT Antiseptic. The beneficial results following its use in Phthisis, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Dysentery, Scarlatina, Erysipelas, Small-Pox, Typhoid and Malarial Fevers, etc., proves it to be a Restorative Antiseptic of the very highest order of merit. It is the most efficient agent to disinfect the hands after surgical or gynecological operations, and is *the best* injection in Leucorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, etc., used in the proportion of from two to sixteen parts water, and one part Listerine.

Full Clinical Notes from the following and many other well-known physicians sent upon request.

Philip S. Wales,
Surgeon General United States Navy.

Christopher Johnston, M. D.,
Emeritus Professor of Surgery, University of Maryland, etc., etc.

Montrose A. Pallen, M. D., LL. D.,
Professor of Gynecology, University of the City of New York, and Surgeon to the Maternity Hospital, etc.

Henry O. Marcy, M. D.,
Boston.

W. W. Dawson, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery, Medical College of Ohio, etc.

Edward W. Jenks, M. D., LL. D.,
Professor of Diseases of Women, and of Clinical Gynecology, Chicago Medical College.

H. P. C. Wilson, M. D.,
Ex-President Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and Baltimore Academy of Medicine; Vice-Prest. American Gynecological Society.

Oscar J. Coskery, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.

R. A. Kinloch, M. D.,
Professor Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

Harvey L. Byrd, A. M., M. D.,
PRESIDENT: *Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Baltimore Med. College.*

John A. Octeriony, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Kentucky School of Medicine.

E. B. Stevens, A. M., M. D.,
President Cincinnati Obstetrical Society.

E. H. Gregory, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery, St. Louis Medical College.

T. F. Prewitt, M. D.,
DEAN: *Professor of Surgery, Missouri Medical College, Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, etc.*

P. V. Schenck, M. D.,
Surgeon in charge St. Louis Female Hospital.

W. L. Barrett, M. D.,
Lecturer on Diseases of Women, St. Louis Medical College.

Geo. J. Engelmann, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics in the Post-Graduate School of the Missouri Medical College.

Nathan S. Lincoln, M. D.,
Emeritus Professor of Surgery, Medical Department Columbia University, Washington, D. C.

Fessenden N. Otis, M. D.,
Clinical Professor Venereal Diseases, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City.

Charles T. Parkes, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy, Rush Medical College, Chicago.

Percy Norcop, M. D., F. R. C. S.,
Formerly Surgical Dresser to Professor Lister.

Joseph Taber Johnson, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Obst. and Diseases of Women and Infants, Med. Dept. University of Georgetown, D. C.

E. Fletcher Ingals, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Diseases of the Chest and Physical Diagnosis, Rush Medical College; Woman's Med. Coll., etc.. Chicago, Ill.

A. F. Erich, M. D.,
Professor Diseases of Women, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.

Thomas F. Wood, M. D.,
President Medical Society of North Carolina, Wilmington, N. C.

James M. Holloway, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery. Hospital College of Medicine, and Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, Ky.

Duncan Eve, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery, Medical Dept. University of Tennessee.

A. M. Owen, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery, Evansville Medical College.

John P. Bryson, M. D.,
St. Louis.

F. J. Lutz, A. M., M. D.,
Surgeon to Alexian Brothers' Hospital; Physician to Misericordia Asylum for the Insane and Nervous.

E. S. Lemoine, M. D.,
One of the Physicians to St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis.

G. A. Moses, M. D.,
Lecturer on Clinical Gynecology, St. Louis Medical College.

J. B. Johnson, M. D.,
Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, St. Louis Medical College.

Wm. Porter, A. M., M. D.,
St. Louis.

LAMBERT & CO., Manufacturing Chemists,

307 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS.

☞ *Listerine is sold by all Druggists on Physicians' Prescriptions.* ☜

Digitized by Google

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
3 9015 07056 8808

TO PHYSICIANS.

BROMIDIA.

Formula.—Every *fluid drachm* contains 15 grs. EACH of pure Brom. Potas. and *purified* Chloral. and ½ gr. EACH of *gen. imp. ext.* Cannabis Ind. and Hyoscyam.

Dose.—*One-half* to *one fluid drachm* in WATER or SYRUP every hour until sleep is produced.

BROMIDIA is *the* Hynotic *par excellence.* It produces refreshing sleep, and is *exceedingly* valuable in sleeplessness, nervousness, neuralgia, headache, convulsions, colic, etc., and will relieve when *opiates fail. Unlike* preparations of opium *it does not lock up the secretions.* In the restlessness and delirium of Fevers *it is absolutely invaluable.*

IODIA.

Formula.—IODIA is a combination of Active Principles obtained from the green roots of Stillingia, Helonias, Saxifraga, Menispermum, and Aromatics. Each *fluid* drachm also contains *five* grains IOD. POTAS. and *three* grains PHOS. IRON.

Dose.—One or two *fluid* drachms (more or less as indicated) *three* times a day before meals.

IODIA is the *Ideal* Alterative. ☞It has been LARGELY PRESCRIBED in syphilitic, scrofulous, Cutaneous, and female diseases, and has an established reputation as being the best alterative ever introduced to the Profession.

NO DOSE OR DIRECTIONS ON OUR BOTTLES.

EUGENE GRISSOM, A. M., M D., LL. D., Raleigh, N. C., Sup't. North Carolina Insane Asylum.

F. H. DAVENPORT, M. D., Boston, Mass.
Ass't in Gynecology, Harvard Univ. Med. Dept.

J. K. BAUDUY, A. M., M. D., LL. D., St. Louis, Mo.
Prof. Nervous and Mental Diseases, Missouri Medical College.

L. CH. BOISLINIERE, M. D., LL. D., St. Louis, Mo.
Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, St. Louis Medical College.

W. B. HAZARD, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.
Prof. of General Pathology and Mental and Nervous Diseases, St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.

J. S. JEWELL, A. M., M. D., Chicago, Ill.
Ed. "Journal of Mental and Nervous Diseases," and Prof. Nervous and Mental Diseases, Chicago Medical College.

H. M. LYMAN, A. M., M. D., Chicago, Ill.
Prof. Physiology and Diseases of the Nervous System, Rush Medical College.

D. R. BROWER, M. D., Chicago, Ill.
Ed. "Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner," and Prof. Nervous and Mental Diseases, etc., Woman's Medical College.

I. N. DANFORTH, M. D., Chicago, Ill.
Prof. Pathology and Diseases of the Kidneys, Woman's Hospital Medical College; President and Lecturer on Pathology, Spring Faculty, Rush Medical College.

D. D. BRAMBLE, M. D., Cincinnati, O.
Dean; Prof. of Principles and Practice Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Cincinnati College Medicine and Surgery.

WILLIAM CLENDENIN, M. D., Cincinnati, O.
Prof. Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, Miami Medical College.

J. B. MARVIN, M. D., Louisville, Ky.
Prof. Chemistry, etc., and Clinical Lecturer on Nervous Diseases, Hospital College of Medicine.

W. B. FLETCHER, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.
Prof. Physiology, Hygiene and Clinical Medicine, Medical College of Indiana.

W. J. SCOTT, M. D., Cleveland, O.
Prof. Principles and Practice of Medicine, Medical Department Wooster University.

H. H. POWELL, M. D., Cleveland, O.
Prof. Obstetrics and Diseases Children, Cleveland Medical College.

CARL SEILER, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
Late Director of the Microscopical and Biological Section of the Academy of Natural Science, of Philadelphia, etc. Lecturer on Diseases of the Throat, University of Pennsylvania.

W. H. BYFORD, A. M., M. D., Chicago, Ill.
President and Prof. Obstetrics, Woman's Hospital Medical College; Prof. Gynæcology, Rush Med. College.

RICHARD McSHERRY, M. D., Baltimore, Md.
Prof. of Principles and Practice of Medicine, University of Maryland Medical Department.

C. F. BEVAN, M. D., Baltimore, Md.
Prof. of Anatomy, Genito-Urinary, and Orthopedic Surgery Col. Physicians and Surgeons.

R. M. KING, A. M., M. D., St. Louis, Mo.
Prof. Physiology and Clinical Medicine, St. Louis College Physicians and Surgeons.

A. S. BARNES, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.
Prof. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, St. Louis College Physicians and Surgeons.

C. D. PALMER, M. D., Cincinnati, O.
Prof. Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women and Clinical Gynæcology, Medical College of Ohio.

J. A. LARRABEE, M. D., Louisville, Ky.
Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of Children, Hospital College of Medicine.

M. F. COOMES, M. D., Louisville, Ky.
Prof. Physiology and Opthalmology, Kentucky School of Medicine.

D. OVERLY CRIST, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.
Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Central College of Physicians and Surgeons.

N. W. WEBBER, M. D., Detroit, Mich.
Prof. Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women and Clinical Gynæcology, Detroit Medical College.

J. A. McCORKLE, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Long Island College Hospital.

J. M. BIGELOW, M. D., Albany, N. Y.
Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Albany Medical College.

J. L. WHITE, M. D., Bloomington, Ill.
Ex-President Illinois State Medical Society.

☞Complaints have been made to us by physicians that some dishonest druggists *substitute an inferior* preparation made by themselves when BROMIDIA is prescribed. Physicians are cautioned to look out for these substitutions, because the lives of their patients may be endangered and their own reputation injured as well as ours. We have employed *detectives*, and shall protect our rights to the fullest extent of the law.

BATTLE & CO., CHEMISTS,

116 LOUIS, MO.

Digitized by Google

GELATUM VASELINE PETROLEI

Silver Medal at the Paris Exposition, 1878.
Grand Medal at the U. S. Centennial Exposition, 1876.
Highest Award at the London Medical International Congress, 1881.

VASELINE is superior to imitative articles, as witness above awards. In Purity and Quality it is not even approached by any of them. Use only the original.

The attention of physicians, druggists, and hospitals is called to this article, and to the fact that it is favorably regarded and extensively used, both in the United States and England, by the profession, and by pharmacists for **OINTMENTS, CERATES, ETC.** Vaseline does not chrystallize or become rancid.

As a dressing for

WOUNDS, CUTS, BRUISES, BURNS,
PILES, SPRAINS, RHEUMATISM,
SKIN DISEASES, CATARRH, SORES,
OR ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

And all Contused and Inflamed Surfaces, it is not equaled by any known substance. In the treatment of

COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
And of THROAT and CHEST Complaints,

The best results are obtained. In obstetrics Vaseline has become of great value and indispensable to the physician. In vaginal examinations, and for the preservation and oiling of surgical instruments, it possesses great merit.

One-pound cans, 60 cts. Five-pound cans, $1.50.

Also Camphorated Vaseline and Carbolated Vaseline (combinations especially valuable to the physician) put up in two and five ounce bottles, and in one pound tins.

We manufacture the following Standard Ointments, according to the United States Pharmacopœia, using Vaseline as a base instead of lard.

Ung. Hydrargyri (½ Mercury).....**Ung. Zinci Oxidi**
Ung. Hydrargyri: Nitratis (Citrine Ointment)...**Cerat. Resinæ.**
Cerat. Plumbi Sub-acetatis (Goulard's Cerate)..**Cerat. Simplex.**

We recommend these ointments as vastly superior to anything in use. **Price, 75 cts. per pound. No charge for jars.** *Pamphlet on Vaseline and Ointments sent free by mail, on request,* if MEDICAL BRIEF is mentioned.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO,

15 State Street, New York City.

Digitized by Google